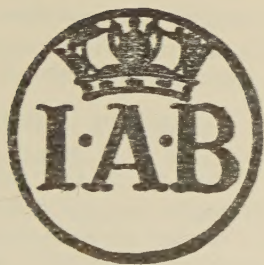


# HELMINTHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS

VOL. XIII


*incorporating*  
BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HELMINTHOLOGY  
For the Year 1944




IMPERIAL BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL PARASITOLOGY  
(HELMINTHOLOGY)

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HELMINTHOLOGICAL  
ABSTRACTS



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INCORPORATING BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HELMINTHOLOGY

FOR THE YEAR 1944.

Vol. XIII, Part 5.

## 319—Acta Zoologica Fennica.

- a. ALAROTU, H., 1944.—“Untersuchungen über die an Fischen in Finnland lebenden monogenetischen Trematoden.” No. 43, 52 pp.

(319a) This monograph provides systematic descriptions, with differential tables, of 20 monogenetic trematodes found in fish in Finland belonging to the genera *Monocoelium*, *Gyrodactylus*, *Dactylogyrus* and *Diplozoon*. Of 15 species of *Dactylogyrus* 2 are new, viz., *D. graciliuncinatus* n.sp. and *D. grisluginis* n.sp. There is a lengthy description of *Monocoelium monenteron*. The bibliography contains nearly 400 references.

R.T.L.

## 320—Afrique Française Chirurgicale.

- \*a. LABORIT, H., 1944.—“Sur un cas de rupture traumatique intrapéritonéale d'un kyste hydatique suppuré avec libération de la vésicule-mère.” 2, 94-97.

## 321—Air Surgeon's Bulletin.

- \*a. WESTWATER, J. O., 1944.—“Filariasis bancrofti.” 1 (10), 22-23.

## 322—Állatorvosi Lapok.

- \*a. GRABÓ, B., 1944.—“Zur mikroskopischen Diagnose der Distomatosis.” 67, 4.

(322a) According to an abstract in Tierärztliche Zeitschrift, 1944, p. 12, Grabó recommends a direct faecal smear for showing liver-fluke eggs.

B.G.P.

## 323—American Journal of Clinical Pathology.

- a. SUESSENGUTH, H., & KLINE, B.S., 1944.—“A simple rapid flocculation slide test for trichinosis in man and in swine.” 14 (9), 471-484.

(323a) The fact that an alkaline aqueous extract of powdered trichinella larvae has the property of coating cholesterol crystals, is the basis of a simple and accurate slide flocculation test for the diagnosis of trichinosis. The antigen is prepared by extracting dried larvae with sodium carbonate followed by centrifugation and decanting the supernatant fluid. An emulsion is obtained from this by adding it in a certain way to an emulsion of cholesterol in water and shaking vigorously. After leaving overnight in a refrigerator the mixture should contain coated crystals of uniform size. The actual test takes place in the chamber of a paraffin ringed slide. The serum to be examined is heated, placed in the chamber and a drop of the emulsion added. The slide is then rotated at a rate of 150 to the minute. Positive sera cause clumping of the crystals. The test proved to be simple, specific and sensitive.

P.A.C.

## 324—American Journal of Clinical Pathology. Technical Section.

- a. McNAUGHT, J. B., 1944.—“Laboratory procedures for the diagnosis of trichinosis.” 8 (5), 87-93.  
b. GOULD, S. E., 1944.—“A new type of trichinoscope.” 8 (5), 98-100.  
c. LATHROP, G. E., 1944.—“A method for mounting of helminth ova.” 8 (5), 135-136.

(324a) As the clinical symptoms of trichinosis are often somewhat atypical, it is advisable to use all possible laboratory techniques to assist in diagnosis. McNaught suggests the examina-

\*Titles so marked throughout this number have not been seen in the original.



tion of stool, blood, cerebrospinal fluid or biopsy for the recovery of larvae. The blood stream will often show a marked eosinophilia with some degree of leucocytosis. Much evidence may also be obtained by means of skin tests, from precipitation and flocculation tests. P.A.C.

(324b) A relatively inexpensive and easily manufactured trichinoscope of ring shape is described and illustrated. It consists of two circular glass plates 11.5 cm. in diameter and 3.3 mm. in thickness, two flat ring-shaped frames of metal or steel and two bolts with winged finger nuts. The frame can be lathed in a few moments and when assembled the compression is uniformly distributed. R.T.L.

(324c) A combination of the well-known glycerine jelly and Canada-balsam methods of mounting is described. The concentrated faeces are dehydrated in alcohol up to 95% and passed through glycerine-alcohol mixtures to pure glycerine, then mixed with glycerine jelly in a 2 : 1 proportion. A drop of the jelly is placed between two No. 1 cover slips, one  $\frac{3}{4}$ " circle, the other  $\frac{7}{8}$ " square. The preparation is then mounted with the circle downwards on a slide in a drop of moderately thin balsam. R.T.L.

### 325—American Journal of Nursing.

- \*a. CULBERTSON, J. T., 1944.—“Filariasis; old problem with new importance.” 44, 637-639.

### 326—American Review of Tuberculosis.

- a. BOBROWITZ, I. D., 1944.—“Round densities within cavities; lung lesions simulating the pathognomonic roentgen sign of echinococcus cyst.” 50 (4), 305-315.

### 327—Anais Brasileiros de Ginecologia.

- \*a. SANTOS, F. DOS, 1944.—“Um caso de localização de “Ascaris” na parede do ventre.” 18, 123-124.

### 328—Anais do Instituto de Medicina Tropical, Lisboa.

- a. SARMENTO, A., 1944.—“Notas sobre um foco de bilharziose vesical em Angola.” 1, 375-380.

(328a) An examination of the native population of Cuchi, Angola, shows that 60.2% of the children and 21.5% of the adults are infested with vesical bilharziosis. Though mortality from the disease is not high yet it results in inefficiency, debility and liability to other diseases, all of which together produce a problem of considerable importance to the public health authority. The control of this disease in Cuchi is difficult, not only because of its high incidence over a large area but also because rivers are wide and the backward natives do not understand the importance of prophylaxis. P.A.C.

### 329—Anales de la Cátedra de Patología y Clínica de la Tuberculosis.

- \*a. VACCAREZZA, R. F., POLLITZER, G. & MÉDICI, F. A., 1944.—“Equinococosis pleural múltiple, consecutiva a un neumotórax hidatídico.” 6, 338-344.

### 330—Anales de la Facultad de Veterinaria. Montevideo.

- a. POU, M. C., FIELITZ, F. & CALZADA, V., 1944.—“Sobre un caso de tetramerosis.” 4 (3), 403-409.  
b. CASSAMAGNAGHI, JR., A., 1944.—“Nueva especie de *Microfilaria* localizada en nódulos de la pleura, en *Gallus gallus domesticus*.” 4 (3), 439-441.

(330a) Pou et al. record the presence of *Tetrameres confusa* in pigeons in Montevideo. They occurred in the proventriculus causing chronic gastritis with areas of necrosis; death had occurred in a number of cases. There was also considerable enteritis in the affected birds. P.A.C.

(330b) In pleural nodules of a chicken in Montevideo, microfilariae were found lying in a yellowish semi-fluid matrix. The larvae were sheathed and measured 17-12 $\mu$  long and had a long tapering tail. The nodules varied in size from that of a pea to that of a nut. This would seem to be the first record of microfilarial nodules in chickens. The author believes the species to be new but does not give it a name. P.A.C.



## 331—Anales del Instituto de Biología. Mexico.

- a. LARIOS, I., 1944.—“Una especie del género *Cyclocoelum* encontrada en *Fulica americana* del Lago de Texcoco, Méx.” 15 (2), 375-378.
- b. CABALLERO Y C., E., 1944.—“Nemátodos de los reptiles de México. X. Un representante del género *Tachygonetria* Wedl., 1862, en una tortuga terrestre del Valle de México.” 15 (2), 379-382.
- c. CABALLERO Y C., E., 1944.—“Una nueva especie del género *Litomosoides* y consideraciones acerca de los caracteres sistemáticos de las especies de este género.” 15 (2), 383-388.
- d. CABALLERO Y C., E. & CERECERO, M. C., 1944.—“Estudios helmintológicos de la región oncocercosa de México y de la República de Guatemala. Nematoda. Segunda parte.” 15 (2), 389-407.

(331a) *Cyclocoelum pseudomicrostomum* Harrah, is redescribed by Larios from Mexican specimens; these are larger than the North American forms from the same host, and the organs are proportionally larger except that the testes: ovary ratio is greater in the Mexican form.

N.G.S.

(331b) Caballero describes *Tachygonetria tetrapapillata* n.sp., a nematode parasite of the intestine of *Gopherus polyphemus* in Mexico. It can be distinguished by the presence of a pair of pre-cloacal and a pair of caudal papillae. The shape and size of the spicules and gubernaculum are further useful characters.

P.A.C.

(331c) *Litomosoides carolliae* n.sp. from the abdominal cavity of *Carollia perspicillata azteca* in Mexico can be distinguished from *L. carinii* and *L. brasiliensis* by the structure of the spicules and the number of caudal papillae. It is not likely to be confused with other species of the genus because of the characters of the buccal capsule and vulval opening.

P.A.C.

(331d) Caballero & Cerecero give new descriptions of *Globocephalus marsupialis*, *Aspidodera railieti*, *Cruzia tentaculata*, *Gongylonema pulchrum* and *Physaloptera turgida*, all parasites of *Didelphis mesamericana tabascensis* in Chiapas. From the same host they describe for the first time *Gongylonemoides mexicanum* n.sp. which occurred in the oesophageal mucosa. While resembling *G. marsupialis* in many ways, it can be recognized by the structure of the spicules and number of caudal papillae.

P.A.C.

## 332—Anales Policlínica de Enfermedades Infecciosas del Profesor Adjunto Dr. Carlos Alberto Videla.

- a. VIDELA, C. A. & SCHODELLER, J. A., 1944.—“Distomatosis hepática.” No. 4, pp. 144-163. [English, French & German summaries pp. 162-163.]
- b. VIDELA, C. A., PEDACE, E. A. & CASIRAGHI, J. C., 1944.—“Histopatología de la reacción de Casoni.” No. 4, pp. 353-367. [English, French & German summaries p. 367.]

(332a) The authors give a detailed account of the symptomatology, evolution and treatment of a human case of Fascioliasis hepatica.

P.A.C.

(332b) Videla et al. have examined the histological changes that occur as a result of the Casoni reaction during routine tests for hydatid. They performed a number of biopsies at different stages of the reaction. There is a perivascular infiltration of lymphocytes and mononuclears. This is superficial at first and later involves deeper tissues. Oedema occurs and fibrocytes are sometimes seen. The reaction is essentially of an allergic nature but the authors did not find the marked eosinophilia that has been recorded by other workers in the field.

P.A.C.

## 333—Annals of Internal Medicine.

- a. SWEENEY, J. S., QUEEN, F. B. & BARRETT, T. F., 1944.—“Trichinosis: a sporadic outbreak with report of a case.” 21 (6), 1037-1041.

(333a) Symptoms of trichinosis may continue over a very considerable period of time. In a small outbreak involving 38 clinical cases there were residual symptoms of muscle soreness and acute cramps in the leg muscles. Although the patients were able to do some work, they tired very easily and were only able to attend to a quarter to half their normal duties.

R.T.L.

## 334—Antiseptic. Madras.

- a. NARAYAN, A., 1944.—“Atypical forms of Ascariasis lumbricoides [lumbricoides].” 41 (12), 724-725.



## 335—Archiv für Klinische Chirurgie.

- \*a. ADAM, E. & NANA, A., 1944.—“Betrachtungen über Lungenechinococcusperforation in der Pleurahöhle.” 205, 475.

## 336—Archives Médico-Chirurgicales de l'Appareil Respiratoire.

- a. DÉVÉ, F., 1944.—“L'échinococcose primitive hétérotopique de la plèvre.” 15 (2), 77-88.

## 337—Archivos Argentinos de Enfermedades del Aparato Digestivo y de la Nutrición.

- \*a. GOÑALONS, G. P. & ZANALDA, D. M., 1944.—“Parasitosis intestinal y reflejos alérgicos.” 19, 65-71.  
 \*b. GARRE, E. S., REYES WALKER, A., BERMAN, S. & SENEPART, J., 1944.—“Colecistitis por *Ascaris lumbricoides*.” 19, 336-345.

## 338—Archivos de la Asociación para Evitar la Ceguera en México.

- \*a. TORRES ESTRADA, A., 1944.—“Patogenia de la queratitis punteada de la oncocercosis.” 2, 63-72.  
 \*b. SAENZ CANALES, J., 1944.—“El cuerpo vítreo en algunas localizaciones oculares del cisticerco.” 2, 197-215.

## 339—Archivos Hospital Rosales.

- \*a. REYES, E., 1944.—“Dermatitis sistosomiásica en El Salvador.” 35 (93), 3-5.  
 \*b. BARRIENTOS, E., 1944.—“Comentario al trabajo sobre dermatitis producidas por cercariae del lago de Coatepeque.” 35 (93), 6.

## 340—Archivos de Medicina Infantil.

- a. SOTOLONGO, F. & ESCALANTE, L., 1944.—“Caso humano de *Hymenolepis diminuta*.” 13 (4), 297-301.

## 341—Archivos de la Sociedad de Biología de Montevideo.

- a. FIANDRA, O. & MENDOZA, D., 1944.—“Sobre la localización de las larvas de triquina en el tejido muscular.” 12 (1/2), 145-150.

(341a) Fiandra & Mendoza show that the larva of *Trichinella spiralis* passes between the muscle fibres into their substance. Until they have actually penetrated a fibre there is no reaction. Only in heavy infestations does a disseminated toxic myositis develop. P.A.C.

## 342—Archivos de la Sociedad de Cirujanos de Hospital. Santiago de Chile.

- \*a. CEBALLOS, A., 1944.—“Tratamiento en un tiempo, de los quistes hidatídicos del pulmón, sin adherencias pleurales, técnica personal.” 14, 353-355.  
 \*b. RIOSECO G., E., 1944.—“La pielografía en las afecciones tumorales del riñón.” 14, 380-386.  
 \*c. DIAZ T., M., 1944.—“Cisticerco solitario del cuarto ventrículo.” 14, 514-521.  
 \*d. VARGAS ZALAZAR, R., 1944.—“El quiste hidatídico del riñón.” 14, 608-612.

## 343—Archivos Uruguayos de Medicina, Cirugía y Especialidades.

- \*a. SUIFFET, W., 1944.—“Ruptura aislada de la adventicia hidática hepática con retención de la hidatoide integra.” 25, 217-229.

## 344—Army Medical Department Bulletin. War Office.

- a. ANON, 1944.—“Skin irritation from helminth larvae.” No. 40, pp. 6-7.

(344a) Skin irritation due to *Ancylostoma* or *Bilharzia* larvae gives useful warning of infection. R.T.L.

## 345—Arquivos Brasileiros de Cirurgia e Ortopedia.

- \*a. TAVARES, L., 1944.—“A eosinofilia sanguínea no tratamento da esquistosomíase mansônica.” 12, 267-277.

## 346—Arquivos do Instituto de Biologia do Exército. Rio de Janeiro.

- \*a. SAMPAIO, J. M., 1944.—“Granulomas esquistossomóticos do apêndice.” 5, 73-77.

## 347—Ars Medici.

- a. KREIS, H. A., 1944.—“Parasitismus und seine Beziehungen zum Menschen.” 34 (10), 545-553.

## 348—Berliner und Münchener Tierärztliche Wochenschrift.

- a. RASCHKE, O., 1944.—“Kopierstifte sind zur Bezifferung der Schweine für die Trichinenschau unbedenklich.” 1944 (25/26), 205-206.

(348a) Raschke is satisfied as to the harmlessness of using violet copying pencils for numbering pig carcasses in *Trichina* inspection. B.G.P.

## 349—Biológica. Chile.

- a. NEGHME R., A., 1944.—“Epidemiología de la triquinosis.” Fasc. I, 127-140.

(349a) Neghme has examined the occurrence of trichinosis in Chile in rats, pigs and man. During 1940 to 1943, using the Bachman intradermal test, he recognized 148 cases while 5.2% of apparently healthy people developed a positive delayed reaction when tested. An examination of nearly 300 cadavers showed 12.5% infestation: none of these had been recognized as carriers during life. In Santiago, 5% of the rats carry the disease: the percentage is higher in Concepción, reaching 7.8%. The percentage of pigs with larvae varies from 0.1% in the north of the country to 6% in some small southern towns. P.A.C.

## 350—Biologisch Jaarboek.

- a. CONINCK, L. A. P. DE, 1944.—“Wetenschappelijke resultaten der studiereis van Profr. Dr. P. Van Oye op IJsland. XVI. Les nématodes libres des eaux et des terres saumâtres.” 11, 165-220.

(350a) de Coninck describes free-living nematodes obtained from 3 brackish sites on Iceland in collections made in 1938. Most of the worms are marine species but from one of the sites where there was vegetation growing on the firm mud, besides typically marine forms, the following nematodes were obtained: *Eucephalobus paracornutus*, *Doryllium uniforme*, *Dorylaimus carteri*, *Aphelenchoides parietinus*, *Anguillulina pratensis* and *Cephalobus oxyuroides*. T.G.

## 351—Blumen- und Pflanzenbau.

- \*a. BÖHMIG, F., 1944.—“Wurzelsälchen auch an Gurken und Tomaten.” 48, 148-149.

## 352—Boletim Biológico. Laboratorio de Parasitologia. Faculdade de Medicina de São Paulo.

- \*a. GREENWAY, D. F., 1944.—“La teniasis humana por *Hymenolepis diminuta* en la Argentina. Nueva observación y su limitación a la Provincia de Buenos Aires.” 17, 199-210.

## 353—Boletín Médico del Hospital Infantil, Mexico.

- \*a. ROBLES, C., 1944.—“Un caso de cisticercosis múltiple del encéfalo con aracnoiditis del IV ventrículo en un niño de siete años.” 1, 21-32.  
 \*b. PRADO VERTIZ, A., 1944.—“Onchocercosis en un cardiópata infantil.” 1, 41-43.  
 \*c. MENA BRITO, M. A., 1944.—“Métodos de laboratorio para la búsqueda de *Onchocerca volvulus*.” 1, 44-46.

## 354—Boletín de la Sociedad Cubana de Pediatría.

- a. EXPÓSITO, L. & FERIA, A. DE, 1944.—“Tratamiento del parasitismo sin purgantes.” 16 (12), 489-499.

(354a) Expósito & de Feria have successfully treated children for intestinal parasites omitting a purgative. The patient is previously fed a diet restricted largely to carbohydrates.



Their results have been as satisfactory as those which follow treatment with vermifuge and purgative, and the alteration to the rhythm of peristalsis and the mucosal irritation are absent. It is held that purgation actually increases the likelihood of toxic absorption. P.A.C.

### 355—Boletines y Trabajos, Academia Argentina de Cirugía.

- \*a. IVANISSEVICH, O. & TAIANA, J. A., 1944.—“Falsas recidivas de los quistes hidatídicos del pulmón.” 28, 48-54.
- \*b. BREA, M. M. & MARTÍNEZ, F., 1944.—“Quiste hidatídico del mediastino.” 28, 342-349.
- \*c. CALCAGNO, B. N., 1944.—“Equinococosis ósea. Terapéutica biológica.” 28, 649-664.

### 356—Boletines y Trabajos, Sociedad Argentina de Cirujanos.

- \*a. RIVAS, C. I., 1944.—“Hidatidosis y tuberculosis pulmonar.” 5, 121-335.
- \*b. LATIENDA, R. I. & CARPANELLI, J. B., 1944.—“Apendicitis y Oxyurus.” 5, 330-342.
- \*c. LAVISSE, J., 1944.—“Tumores de la cara posteroinferior del hígado. Su diagnóstico radiológico.” 5, 454-462.
- \*d. GRINBLAT, S., 1944.—“Estudio sobre el valor de la reacción de Casoni complementada con la prueba de Michailow para el diagnóstico de la equinococosis.” 5, 858-884.

(356b) This paper appears also in Rev. Asoc. Med. Argent., 1944, 58 (539), 627-631.

(356d) This paper appears also in Rev. Asoc. Med. Argent., 1945, 59 (549/550), 17-26.  
[For abstract see Helm. Abs., Vol. XIV, No. 50a.]

### 357—Boletines y Trabajos, Sociedad de Cirugía de Córdoba.

- \*a. URRUTIA, J. M. & FERRARIS, L. V., 1944.—“Distomiasis del hepatocoleoco; importancia de la colangiografía operatoria.” 5, 219-232.

### 358—Bollettino della Società Italiana di Medicina e Igiene Tropicale (Sezione Eritrea).

- a. SOFIA, F. & CIARAVINO, E., 1944.—“Inchiesta coprologica sui nativi dell'Eritrea.” 4 (5/6), 785-802. [English summary p. 802.]
- b. MARIANI-TOSATTI, G., 1944.—“Bilharziosi intestinale da *Sch. mansoni* in Eritrea. Descrizioni clinico-anatomo-istologiche.” 4 (5/6), 803-813.
- c. SORICELLI, F., 1944.—“Su alcune manifestazioni radiologiche dell'apparato digerente nella teniasi.” 4 (5/6), 903-912. [English summary p. 911.]

(358a) The faeces of 700 inhabitants of Eritrea showed the following helminth infections: Bilharzia 0.86%, Taenia 8.28%, Hymenolepis 4.85%, Ascaris 19.14%, Oxyuris 3.43%, hookworm 18.86%, Trichuris 29.57% and Strongyloides embryos occurred in 9.14%. The authors draw attention to the social importance of intestinal parasitism among the natives where the relations between Europeans and Eritreans are close. R.T.L.

(358b) Three cases of infection with *Schistosoma mansoni* are recorded from Eritrea. The clinical symptoms and post-mortem observations on the third case are given. The molluscan carrier is said to be *Planorbis boissyi* var. *asmara*. R.T.L.

### 359—Brasil-Medico.

- a. CANÇADO, J. R., 1944.—“Propriedades anti-helmíntica e anticoagulante do latex de *Jaracatiá dodecaphylla* (Vell.) A. DC.” 58 (45/46), 415-417.

### 360—Bulletin de l'Académie Vétérinaire de France.

- a. DESCHIENS, R., 1944.—“Les propriétés parasitocides des dérivés triphénylméthaniques dans les helminthiases des animaux domestiques.” 17 (4), 111-116.
- b. GUILHON, J. & PRIOUZEAU, M., 1944.—“Essais de traitement des parasitoses du tube digestif des équidés et des bovidés par la thiodiphénylamine.” 17 (7), 202-217.
- c. URBAIN, A. & NOUVEL, J., 1944.—“Petite enzootie de strongyloïdose observée sur des singes supérieurs: gibbons à favoris blancs (*Hylobates concolor leucogenis* Ogilby) et chimpanzés (*Pan troglodytes* (L.)).” 17 (11), 337-341.

(360b) Guilhon & Priouzeau recommend phenothiazine as a safe anthelmintic against nematodes in bovines and equines. In light infestations they give 5 cg. per Kg. on two suc-



cessive mornings, fasting, and for heavy infestations 20 cg. per Kg. Higher doses do not give better results. These conclusions are based on 202 controlled observations of horses and 112 of cattle, which include cases of complete elimination even of ascarids. Mares in foal and cows in calf can safely be treated.

B.G.P.

(360c) Urbain & Nouvel describe the clinical symptoms and pathological changes occurring in gibbons and chimpanzees infested with *Strongyloides stercoralis*. Death supervened in each case. They point out that these primates ought to be considered as natural hosts of the nematode and that they may play a part in the dissemination of the parasite to human hosts in Indo-China, Sierra Leone and Liberia where they normally live.

P.A.C.

### 361—Bulletin de la Chambre d'Agriculture. Casablanca.

- \*a. VELU, H. & ZOTTNER, G., 1944.—“Les pyrethrines et la prophylaxie de la bronchite vermineuse du mouton.” 15 (164), 17-20.
- \*b. CORDIER, 1944.—“Les fleaux du mouton; maladies parasitaires—maladies de disette.” 15 (168), 5-15.

### 362—Bulletin of the Department of Agriculture, California.

- \*a. ROSENBERGER, A. C., 1944.—“Gastro-intestinal roundworms in cattle.” 33 (3), 195-197.

### 363—Bulletin. Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station.

- a. KENKNIGHT, G., 1944.—“Pea diseases in Idaho.” No. 253, 13 pp.

(363c) In a general account of diseases of peas in Idaho, a brief description is given of root-knot caused by *Heterodera marioni*. It is recommended that measures should be taken to avoid introducing the nematode to uninfested land, and, if the disease appears, only immune crops should be grown for at least 4 years.

M.T.F.

### 364—Bulletin et Mémoires de la Société Médicale des Hôpitaux de Paris.

- a. LAEDERICH, BRUMPT, L., TEYSSIER & GOSSET, J., 1944.—“Un cas d'érythémie traité par ankylostomose provoquée.” 3e Série, 60 (11/12), 122-124.
- b. LELONG, M., LAVIER, G. & JOSEPH, R., 1944.—“Un cas d'abcès ascarié du foie chez un nourrisson (présentation de pièce).” 3e Série, 60 (15/18), 228-230.

### 365—Bulletin. Ministry of Agriculture, Egypt. Technical and Scientific Service.

- \*a. BZZAT, M. A. E., 1944.—“The occurrence of *Multiceps gaigeri* Hall, 1916 in subcutaneous connective tissue of Sudanese sheep and Nubian ibex.” No. 238.

### 366—Bulletin de l'Office International d'Hygiène Publique.

- a. LE GALL, R., 1944.—“Les bilharzioses en Afrique Occidentale Française au Togo et à Madagascar de 1939 à 1941.” 36 (3/4), 116-126.

(366a) Le Gall says that, although human schistosomiasis accounted for only 0.2% of general morbidity in French West Africa, it was actually far commoner than this would suggest, as examinations of faeces and urine proved. *S. mansoni* was found in 0.77% of 57,000 faecal samples, and *S. haematobium* in 23.13% of over 6,000 urine samples. Individual colonies showed wide variation: *S. mansoni* 3.23% in French Guinea and none in Mauretania; *S. haematobium* 54.44% in Niger and 9.45% in Dahomey. In Madagascar *S. haematobium* predominated on the west coast and *S. mansoni* on the east; over the whole island the respective percentages of infested samples were 4.63% and 1.44%.

B.G.P.

### 367—Bulletin de la Société Neuchâteloise des Sciences Naturelles.

- a. BAER, J. G., 1944.—“Les trématodes parasites de la musaraigne d'eau *Neomys fodiens* (Schreb.).” Année 1943, 68, 33-84.
- b. FUHRMANN, O. & BAER, J. G., 1944.—“Mission biologique Sagan-Omo (Ethiopie méridionale), 1939 dirigée par le professeur Eduardo Zavattari. Cestodes.” Année 1943, 68, 113-140.



(367a) In his study of some trematode parasites of *Neomys fodiens*, Baer has made a number of taxonomic revisions in the groups to which they belong. In Plagiorchiidae, *Dolichosaccus* Johnstone is considered separate from *Opisthioglyphe* Looss; the generic constitution is discussed and *O. megastomus* n.sp. and its range of variations described, these approach *O. locellus* Kossack, and probably include *Distomum instabile* Duj.—the latter name being suppressed. Metacercariae found in the hepatic caeca of *Gammarus pulex*, and excysting only in the fresh intestinal mucus of *Neomys fodiens*, are thought to be *O. megastomus*. The concept of Opisthorchiidae is restricted and its 21 genera are reduced to 8: a definition and a key to the following genera are given: *Opisthorchis*, *Microtrema*, *Amphimerus*, *Parametorchis*, *Metorchis*, *Pseudamphistomum*, *Clonorchis* and *Allometorchis* n.g., the last including *Parametorchis intermedius* (type), *P. canadensis* and *P. manitobensis*. The genus *Metorchis* is revised: *M. revilliodi* from *N. fodiens* is redescribed and the wide variability of this and other species of the family is noted. Pachytrematinae Railliet, is raised to family rank (including *Pachytrema*, *Diasia* and *Pseudamphimerus*), and placed near to Ratzidae n.fam (including *Ratzia* and *Cyclorchis*) in Opisthorchoidea. *Cephalotrema* n.g. (Lecithodendriidae: Pleurogenetinae), is defined with *C. minutus* n.sp. as type (from *N. fodiens*). The family Microphallidae is redefined in a restricted sense and separated from those genera, hitherto included, which possess a cirrus pouch (Maritremitidae n.fam.). Microphallidae s.s., lacking this, includes *Levinseniella* and *Microphallus* (syn. *Spelotrema*, *Monocaeum*, *Spelophallus*); *Microphallus gracilis* n.sp. is described and a key is given to 13 species. Maritremitidae n.fam. includes *Maritrema*, *Gynaecocotyla* (syn. *Cornucopula*), *Pseudospelotrema* (syn. *Maritrematoides*) and *Microphalloides*. In Troglotremitidae, the variations and relations of the genitalia in *Nephrotrema truncatum* are described from new material from *N. fodiens*. References to 90 papers are cited in this long work.

N.G.S.

(367b) Fuhrmann & Baer describe the cestodes collected during an expedition to equatorial Abyssinia in 1939. Mammals yielded 13 species, none of which was new. Birds yielded 33 species, including 5 unidentified species of *Hymenolepis* and 4 new forms. *Paronia zavattarii* n.sp., a parasite of *Colius striatus erlangeri*, though present only in fragments of strobila, can be readily distinguished by its uterine characters. *Choanotaenia riccii* n.sp. was obtained from *Sphenorhynchus abdimii*, the first time this genus has been recorded from the Ardeiformes. It can be recognised by the size of the hooks and by the structure of the cirrus sac. *Anonchotaenia castellanii* n.sp. was recovered from *Eurocephalus rüppeli rüppeli*. There is a strong muscular sphincter at the opening of the cirrus sac into the genital atrium unlike all other species of the genus. *Raillietina* (R.) *fuhrmanni intermedia* n.subsp., described from *Oena capensis capensis*, is created for a form with rostellar hooks measuring 12 to 14 $\mu$  long. The hooks of the original species are twice as long. *R. (R.) idiogenoides* has segments which are indistinguishable from those of *R. (R.) fuhrmanni* but the hooks measure only 5.8 $\mu$  long.

P.A.C.

## 368—Campo. Buenos Aires.

\*a. RIVEROS SOSA, H. R., 1944.—“Llagas de verano (habronemosis).” 28 (327), 37.

\*b. CASÓS, G. A., 1944.—“Teniasis de los ovinos (lombrices grandes o lombrices solitarias).” 28 (334), 36–37, 41, 51.

## 369—Canadian Sheep Review.

\*a. SWALES, W. E., 1944.—“Control of worm parasites.” 1944, pp. 18–20.

## 370—Chemical and Engineering News.

- WRIGHT, W. H., 1944.—“Wartime and public health need for antiparasitic agents in tropical diseases other than malaria.” 22 (16), 1360–1365.
- ANDERSON, H. H., 1944.—“Experimental methods for the evaluation of antiparasitic agents.” 22 (16), 1365–1368.
- BANKS, C. K., 1944.—“Organometallic compounds used as antiparasitic agents.” 22 (16), 1368–1374.
- ADDINALL, C. R., 1944.—“Nonmetallic compounds used as antiparasitic agents against tropical diseases other than malaria.” 22 (16), 1374–1378.



**371—Chinese Medical Journal. Shanghai.**

- a. HU, S. M. K., 1944.—“Studies on the susceptibility of Shanghai mosquitoes to experimental infection with *Microfilaria malayi* Brug. VII. *Culex fuscus* Wiedemann.” 62 (3), 255-259.

(371a) Confirming that *Culex fuscus* is a possible intermediary for *Microfilaria malayi*, since of 68 experimentally fed 2 contained mature larvae and 14 dead encapsulated filariform larvae, Hu regards this mosquito as of little importance since it rarely bites man in nature.

B.G.P.

**372—Circular. Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.**

- a. DIMOCK, W. W., 1944.—“Some parasitic diseases of sheep; prevention and control.” No. 55, 4 pp.  
b. HULL, F. E. & DOLL, E. R., 1944.—“Diseases of sheep.” No. 56, 32 pp.

**373—Cirugía del Aparato Locomotor. Madrid.**

- a. OLIVARES, L., 1944.—“Quistes hidatídicos óseos.” 1 (4), 291-295.

**374—Comptes Rendus (Doklady) de l'Académie des Sciences de l'URSS.**

- a. VINNITZKY, I. M., 1944.—“A comparative study of the defensive reaction of the organism of various animal species to parenterally introduced living nematodes.” 45 (4), 173-176.  
b. SOLDATOVA, A. P., 1944.—“A contribution to the study of the development cycle in the cestode *Mesocostoides lineatus* (Goeze, 1782), parasitic of carnivorous mammals.” 45 (7), 310-312.

(374a) Vinnitzky has studied the effects of introducing living ascarids into the peritoneal cavity of certain laboratory mammals. The parasites always die due largely to intoxication leading to exhaustion. One case of gastric perforation was observed. In the case of guinea-pigs, the ascarids were encysted and resorbed rather slowly. The immediate reaction is rapid in rabbits but phagocytosis is retarded later. In the case of carnivores there is no encystment of the parasites, which become lysed within the peritoneal cavity. Leucocytes actually penetrate the cuticle in carnivores and guinea-pigs but not in rabbits.

P.A.C.

(374b) Soldatova reports that oribatid mites may be the intermediate host of *Mesocostoides lineatus*. Mites collected from the litter of cages of carriers contained larvae resembling onchospheres of the cestode and feeding experiments produced similar larvae. Cysticeroids aged 125 days were not however fully formed.

P.A.C.

**375—Comptes Rendus des Séances de la Société de Biologie. Paris.**

- a. DESCHIENS, R. & BABLET, J., 1944.—“Recherches sur la toxicité des dérivés triphénylméthaniques anthelminthiques.” 138 (21/22), 838-839.

(375a) Deschiens & Bablet have investigated the toxicity of basic fuchsin, crystal violet, gentian violet, malachite green, brilliant green and ethyl green, all of which have been used as anthelmintics. Brilliant green proved to be the most toxic, small doses proving fatal to mice and rabbits. All the substances produced changes in the excretory system ranging from simple congestion in the case of basic fuchsin to marked degeneration of the tubules, accompanied by a foetid diarrhoea in the case of brilliant green. Precipitation of albumen and some necrosis of the tubules was noticed in certain cases but there seemed to be no liver or blood changes.

P.A.C.

**376—Cornell Extension Bulletin. New York State College of Agriculture.**

- a. BAKER, D. W. & WILLMAN, J. P., 1944.—“Controlling internal parasites of sheep.” No. 407, 26 pp.

(376a) The relative immunity of the sheep to acute transmissible diseases accentuates the losses due to parasitism by helminths. This Bulletin outlines for the veterinarian recent information on the predisposing conditions, methods of prevention and medicinal treatment of sheep helminthiasis. It is notable for the series of photographs illustrating the various species as seen with the naked eye. The subdivision of large sheep pastures into small temporary areas and the moving of sheep from one to another every two or three weeks is commended. Extra feeding should be provided during those summer periods when pasture is short and during the

winter months. All purchased sheep should be isolated and drenched for at least two weeks before being run with the flock. Salt mixtures containing tobacco and copper sulphate should not be fed owing to the risk of chronic poisoning but routine drenching is considered safe. The combined copper sulphate-nicotine and phenothiazine treatments supplement each other with tetrachlorethylene occasionally substituted especially after the weather becomes cool. R.T.L.

### 377—Cultura Médica. Rio de Janeiro.

- \*a. ALTINO, E. & BARROS COELHO, 1944.—“Um caso humano de fasciolose hepática.” 6, 78-85.

### 378—Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift.

- a. SONNENSCHNEIN, C., 1944.—“Behandlung bei Spulwurmbefall.” 70 (9/10), 132-133.  
b. MARKWORTH, 1944.—“Anatomische Befunde bei Trichinose.” [Verhandlungsberichte Königsberg, Verein für wissenschaftliche Heilkunde, 8.11.1943.] 70 (9/10), 141.

(378a) Sonnenschein briefly replies with a summary of recent methods to a query on the treatment of ascaridiasis. R.T.L.

(378b) This is a very brief account of a post-mortem made on a case of trichinosis 22 days after the first appearance of symptoms. R.T.L.

### 379—Deutsche Tierärztliche Wochenschrift. Tierärztliche Rundschau.

- \*a. ENDRIGKEIT, A., 1944.—“Versuche zur Wirkungssteigerung von Wurmmitteln. Teil I. Zur Abkürzung des Behandlungsverfahrens beim Allegan.” 52/50 (23/24), 211-215.  
\*b. PAVLOV, P., 1944.—“Über das Vorkommen von *Cysticercus inermis*, *C. cellulosae* und *Trichinella spiralis* in Bulgarien.” 52/50 (23/24), 227-228; (27/28), 263.  
c. ROSENBERGER, G., 1944.—“Phenothiazin gegen die Magenwurminvasion der Schafe.” 52/50 (25/26), 229-231.  
d. ROLLE, M., 1944.—“Anwendung von Wurmmitteln gegen Strongylyden beim Pferd.” 52/50 (27/28), 248-249.  
e. SCHMID, F., HOLLATZ, R., MÜSSIGANG, E. & FIEDLER, H., 1944.—“Die Wirkung von Wurmmitteln auf die verschiedenen Strongylydenarten des Pferdes. IX. Phenothiazin, X. Verminekrin, XI. Kachexid.” 52/50 (35/36), 323-324.  
f. GOHDE, G., 1944.—“Erläichterte Diagnose von Muskeltrichinen im Gewebe durch Fluoreszenzmikroskopie.” 52/50 (35/36), 329.  
g. ENDRIGKEIT, A., 1944.—“Versuche zur Wirkungssteigerung von Wurmmitteln. II. Kombinationsversuche beim Allegan und  $\text{CCl}_4$ .” 52/50 (39/40), 370-372.

(379b) Pavlov shows from slaughterhouse statistics that in Bulgaria, from 1937 to 1942, the incidence of *Cysticercus bovis* in cattle varied between 0.07% and 0.15%, with a much lower incidence in buffalo (0.002 to 0.01%). In pigs, *C. cellulosae* varied from 0.15% to 0.7%, and *Trichinella* from 0.02% to 0.11%. B.G.P.

(379c) Rosenberger has found phenothiazine satisfactory, at a dose of 1 gm. per Kg. body weight, in 154 sheep with haemonchosis. Eggs of *Haemonchus* were mostly reduced to negligible numbers 14 days after the single treatment, and even 5 very heavily infested sheep which required a second treatment showed no trace of toxic symptoms. Reduction in *Nematodirus* eggs was negligible. B.G.P.

(379d) Rolle has satisfactorily treated over 1,000 horses for strongylosis with a mixture of carbon tetrachloride and tetrachlorethylene, with no untoward effects other than a 24 hours' inappetence. The dose, varying from 30 c.c. of each drug for large horses to 20 c.c.  $\text{CCl}_4$  and 25 c.c.  $\text{C}_2\text{Cl}_4$  for small, is given with 60 c.c. liquid paraffin by nasal sound, is followed immediately by 6 to 8 litres of warm water by the same route, and is followed after 1 hour by 0.15 [gm.?] pilocarpin in 10% aqueous solution subcutaneously. Elimination of worms occurs during the 2nd to 4th days after treatment. Allegan can be given by the same method, or intravenously. For ascarids the water is reduced to one half, and pilocarpin is replaced by arecolin, 0.03 [gm.?] in 5 c.c. water subcutaneously. B.G.P.

(379e) Schmid & co-workers continue their long series of tests of anthelmintics against *Trichonema* and the 3 species of *Strongylus* in horses [for previous tests see Helm. Abs.,



Vol. IX, (No. 268a), X (130b), XI (8e, 8h, 196a), XII (70a)]. (i) Phenothiazine, preferably recrystallized, in a single dose of 35 gm. mixed in the food gave in 3 weeks a 95% to 100% reduction in all strongyle eggs, without affecting ascarids. (ii) Verminekrin (Atarost) was tested in two forms: red-brown (arsenic with plant extracts) and blue (arsenic with aniline). Both strongly reduced the egg-count, but the blue form was more effective and more readily taken. (iii) Kachexid (Bengen), which had been previously used as a roborant with good effect in strongylosis cases, was shown to reduce strongyle eggs, but the differentiation of roborant from strictly anthelmintic effects is still under investigation. The tests with these 3 drugs are described in more detail in dissertations respectively by the 3 junior authors. B.G.P.

(379f) Gohde recommends the following preparation of tissues suspected of containing *Trichinella* larvae, in place of the usual bright-ground microscopic examination: thin pieces of tissue are washed in tap-water 5 minutes; 0.1% neutral red 5 minutes; brief washing; 10% trisodium phosphate  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 minute; brief washing; dried in filter paper; compressed and examined in fluorescence microscope at from  $\times 40$  to  $\times 80$ . Such a preparation shows fat a bright emerald green, muscle greyish brown, the *Trichinella* capsule an intense canary yellow, and the larva outlined in black. The yellow capsule in particular gives immediate differentiation from other muscle parasites. This method is claimed to be both more reliable and quicker. B.G.P.

(379g) Discussing the efficacy of anthelmintics from the aspect of permeability of helminth cuticle, Endrigkeit shows that most nematode cuticles are only slightly permeable to organic dye-stuffs in aqueous solution, and ascaris cuticle and the shell of strongyle eggs not at all. Pre-treatment with  $\text{CCl}_4$ , however, renders the cuticles highly permeable to such aqueous solutions. On this basis, he has tested a mixture of Allegan, given as tablets, with  $\text{CCl}_4$  and charcoal to lessen its absorption from the intestine, in horses with strongylosis. Effective doses were 4 to 6 tablets of Allegan plus 6 to 15 gm.  $\text{CCl}_4$  plus 10 gm. charcoal per 50 Kg. body weight.  $\text{CCl}_4$  alone was toxic at effective doses [but the omission of Allegan does not appear to make much difference]. B.G.P.

### 380—Día Médico.

- a. CERSETO, P. L., 1944.—“Estadística de la equinococosis en el Partido de Tandil.” 16 (46), 1402-1404.
- b. ALONSO, L. M., 1944.—“Crecimiento y evolución del quiste hidatídico. Breves comentarios clínico-terapéuticos de las principales localizaciones.” 16 (52), 1599-1603.
- c. SOLARI, L. A., BAILA, A. E. & BORZONE, J. E., 1944.—“Coleperitoneo hidático.” 16 (52), 1603-1606.

(380a) Cereseto gives data on the incidence of hydatid in man in the Tandil District of the Buenos Aires Province, based on records of the Ramón Santamarina Hospital going back to 1897. Of 33,000 patients since that date, 358 (1%) were hydatid cases, 75% of them hepatic. Before 1910 the incidence was below 0.5%, for the next 20 years about 1.3%, and since 1930 about 1.0%. Age incidence by decades shows that hydatid is commonest in the decade 20-30. 12.5% of cases terminated fatally. Some data on slaughter-house returns between 1938 and 1942 show that, of all cattle and sheep condemned, 39% were for hepatic and 18.5% for pulmonary hydatid. B.G.P.

### 381—Día Médico. Suplemento.

- a. RIVAS, C. I., 1944.—“Diagnóstico y tratamiento de los quistes hidatídicos del pulmón.” 1 (14), 97-104.

### 382—Fauna. São Paulo.

- \*a. MELO, M. J., 1944.—“Notas sobre a ancilostomose dos cães.” 3 (8), 31.

### 383—Gaceta Médica Española.

- a. NOGUERA TOLEDO, J., BENAVENTE CORRAL, J. & UYA BESO, F., 1944.—“Contribución al estudio de las formas anatomoclínicas de la hidatidosis pulmonar.” 18 (11), 489-496.

## 384—Gaceta Médica. Lima.

- \*a. GLIMBLAT, S., 1944.—“Tratamiento biológico de la equinocosis por el procedimiento de Calcagno.” 1, 61-62.
- \*b. LASTRES, J. B., 1944.—“Psicosis de Korsakoff en el curso de una cisticercosis cerebral.” 1, 67-68.

## 385—Gaceta Veterinaria. Buenos Aires.

- a. GROSSO, A. M., PRIETO, C. & STROBINO, L. E., 1944.—“Singamosis.” 6 (29), 130-133.

(385a) *Syngamus trachea* has been found in *Paroaria coronata*, *Trinchopticus cactorum*, *Rhynchotus rufescens* and *Nothoprocta pletandi* in the Zoological Gardens in Buenos Aires. This is a new geographical record, for the parasite has not previously been found in either domestic or wild birds in the country. P.A.C.

## 386—Hahнемannian Monthly. Philadelphia.

- \*a. FAVORITE, G. O. & HORNEFF, J. A., 1944.—“*Clinorchis sinensis* infestation of liver.” 79, 292-297.

## 387—Hawaii Medical Journal.

- a. LARSEN, N. P., YOUNG, C. T. & MASTERS, A. M., 1944.—“Tropical disease dangers in Hawaii.” 4 (1), 9-12.

## 388—Hoja Tisiológica. Montevideo.

- \*a. GINELLA, H. & RODRÍGUEZ, A., 1944.—“Un caso de hidatidosis costal con pseudoabsceso osifluente.” 4, 104-109.

## 389—Hospital. Rio de Janeiro.

- \*a. SANTOS, C., 1944.—“Intoxicação pelo anti-helmíntico tionol.” 25, 830.
- \*b. SANTOS, C., 1944.—“Quilúria filariana.” 26, 651-655.
- c. MEIRA, J. A. & RAMOS, JR., J., 1944.—“Considerações sobre o electrocardiograma na esquistosomíase mansoni. Contribuição para o estudo da miocardite esquistosomódica. Concomitância de forma cardíaca de moléstia de Chagas com esquistosomíase mansoni avançada no mesmo doente.” 26 (5), 717-746. [English summary pp. 743-744.]
- \*d. MARTINI, W., 1944.—“Estudo clínico da parasitose biliar (novos casos).” 26, 985-1006.

(389c) There are two clinico-pathological types of myocarditis associated with infections with *Schistosoma mansoni*. The commoner type is well confused with Fiedler's myocarditis. The other type, characterized by schistosome granuloma in the myocardium, is exceptionally rare. The diagnosis of schistosome myocarditis is difficult where Chagas' disease is also endemic. R.T.L.

## 390—Indian Journal of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry.

- a. KAURA, R. L., 1944.—“Deterioration of cattle in certain parts of India and its probable causes with some practical suggestions to overcome them.” 14 (2), 132-145.
- b. QURASHI, S. H., 1944.—“Some observations on *Amoebotaenia sphenoides* from poultry.” 14 (3), 165-166.
- c. MOHAN, R. N. & MUKERJI, A., 1944.—“*Trichuris vulpis* in dogs in India.” 14 (3), 166-167.

(390a) Kaura considers the various factors causing deterioration of cattle in India. These include the low nutritive value of pastures, mineral deficiencies, and helminth and protozoal infections. The literature published elsewhere which bears on the Indian problem is reviewed. R.T.L.

(390b) Examination of *Amoebotaenia sphenoides* from Indian fowls has shown that the worm may reach a length of 4 mm. and consist of as many as 30 segments. There may be up to 12 testes in each segment. P.A.C.

(390c) Mohan & Mukerji describe a case of *Trichuris vulpis* in a dog in Bengal. This parasite is not common in indigenous dogs: the present case was imported from Tennessee. P.A.C.



**391—Journal of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists.**

- a. STEWART, V. E., 1944.—“Report on phenothiazine.” 27 (3), 343-346.

(391a) Stewart's paper is not helminthological but is concerned solely with the chemical assay of samples of phenothiazine powder and tablets; he recommends an electrophotometric method of measuring the colour produced by treating the sample with bromine water, but even this method has inaccuracies and requires further study.

B.G.P.

**392—Journal of the Department of Agriculture. South Australia.**

- a. MITTON, R. L., 1944.—“The use of phenothiazine for worms in sheep.” 47 (11), 482-483.

(392a) Mitton gives brief directions for drenching sheep with phenothiazine by means of a non-automatic drenching pistol at the rate of 24 sheep or 48 lambs per lb. of phenothiazine (mixed with 16 fl. oz. water), the cost working out at 4½d. per adult sheep.

B.G.P.

**393—Journal of the Department of Agriculture. Victoria.**

- a. SHEW, W. D., 1944.—“Liver fluke disease.” 42 (7), 299-302.

- b. MOUNTJOY, S. A., 1944.—“Worms in sheep.” 42 (8), 343-348.

(393a) In a popular article on fluke disease in sheep in Australia, Shew stresses the fact that the disease can be prevented and eliminated by attacking the snail vector. This can be done by systematic use of copper sulphate, spreading the substance mixed with sand on infected pastures. Special attention is given to swampy areas. Adults can be removed from the bile ducts by means of carbon tetrachloride.

P.A.C.

(393b) In an article for farmers Mountjoy mentions briefly the chief helminth parasites of sheep in Victoria, their symptoms and treatment and methods of preventing infestation. [This is a reprint of a paper which appeared in the same journal in 1940, except that a note on phenothiazine has been added.]

P.A.C.

**394—Journal of the Royal Egyptian Medical Association.**

- \*a. KHALIL, M., HALAWANI, A., NOR-EL-DIN, G. & Awni, A., 1944.—“On stibophen and its value in mass treatment of schistosomiasis.” 27 (6), 167-187.

- \*b. ABDALLA, A., 1944.—“Avitaminosis B<sub>1</sub> in ancylostoma anaemia.” 27 (8), 290-293.

- \*c. HALAWANI, A., NOR-EL-DIN, G. & SHAKER, M., 1944.—“Investigation of localised epidemic of acute hookworm disease.” 27 (8), 294-302.

- \*d. AWNY, A. Y., 1944.—“On anaemia in bilharzial cirrhosis with splenomegaly.” 27 (8), 303-314.

**395—Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society.**

- a. WOOD, J., 1944.—“Hot water treatment of narcissus bulbs. Experiments on factors influencing the susceptibility of the bulbs to injury.” 69 (10), 298-304.

(395a) Wood gives an account of 10 years' experiments on the influence which the environmental conditions, prior to and after hot water treatment, have on narcissus bulbs. The standard treatment of 3 hours in water at 110°F. for the control of the bulb eelworm, *Anguillulina dipsaci*, is referred to throughout and it is shown that the temperature at which bulbs are stored after lifting and for the few weeks before treatment has a marked influence on the subsequent effect of hot water treatment. Cool storage prior to treatment, at 48°F., facilitates early forcing but increases susceptibility to injury whereas storage under warm conditions, at 80°F., while it somewhat retards flowering, decreases susceptibility to injury from hot water treatment. Cool storage after treatment may severely injure the bulbs.

T.G.

**396—Journal of Thoracic Surgery.**

- a. DAVIDSON, L. R., 1944.—“Hydatid cysts of the lung.” 13 (6), 471-512.

**397—Journal of Urology.**

- a. McMAHON, S., 1944.—“Tumors of the ureter.” 51 (6), 616-622.

## 398—Journal of Wildlife Management.

- a. SMITH, R. H. & CHEATUM, E. L., 1944.—“Role of ticks in decline of an insular cottontail population.” 8 (4), 311-317.  
 b. DOMAN, E. R. & RASMUSSEN, D. I., 1944.—“Supplemental winter feeding of mule deer in northern Utah.” 8 (4), 317-338.

(398a) In their paper on ticks, Smith & Cheatum give the results of autopsies on 33 cottontails (*Sylvilagus floridanus*) from Fishers Island, New York, in which *Haemaphysalis tricolor* was found in 1, *Citellus* sp. in 10, *Cysticercus pisiformis* in 11, *Obeliscoides cuniculi* in 20, *Dermatophyes veligera* in 22, and *Trichostrongylus calcaratus* in 11. B.G.P.

(398b) *Dictyocaulus viviparus* and *Cysticercus tenuicollis* are commonly found in mule deer, but the extensive losses which have occurred in Utah (up to 20% in winter) are ascribed by Doman & Rasmussen to malnutrition. B.G.P.

## 399—Kolkhoznoe Proizvodstvo.

- a. GNEDINA, M., 1944.—[*Dictyocaulus* in sheep and calves.] No. 4, pp. 28-29. [In Russian.]

## 400—Lantmannen.

- a. HOLMBERG, C., 1944.—“Potatisålen och dess spridning under de senaste tjugo åren.” 28 (16), 371-373.

(400a) The symptoms of potato eelworm disease are described and its spread in Sweden during the past twenty years is outlined. It is recommended that potatoes should not be cultivated on the same ground year after year. M.T.F.

## 401—Laval Médical.

- \*a. MARCOUX, H., 1944.—“Le diagnostic direct de quelques parasitoses intestinales.” 9, 334-341.

## 402—Leaflet. Ministry of Agriculture, Northern Ireland.

- a. ANON, 1944.—“Gapes in chickens.” No. 52, 4 pp.

## 403—Levende Natuur. Amsterdam.

- a. BARKMAN, J. J., 1944.—“Over enige vondsten van nematoden-gallen op Bladmossen.” 48 (11), 137-139.

(403a) Barkman gives an illustrated description of terminal shoot galls caused by nematodes on the following mosses collected in Holland namely, *Leptodictyum riparium* (L.) Warnst. f. *tenuis* Jur., *Hypnum cupressiforme* L. var. *lacunosum* Brid., and *Racomitrium canescens* (Weis.) Brid. In no case is the parasite identified but it would seem from the drawings illustrating gall-formation on *Leptodictyum*, where there is a figure of a female worm, that this is probably some species of *Anguillulina*. T.G.

## 404—Lyon Médical.

- \*a. MORENAS, L., FUMOUX, H. & VACHERON, C., 1944.—“Une nouvelle épidémie familiale de distomatose à *Fasciola hepatica*, dans le Roannais.” 171, 45-51.  
 \*b. MORENAS, L., 1944.—“Le diagnostic biologique de la distomatose hépatique : essai de cuti et d'intradermoréactions.” 171, 51-56.

## 405—M.S.C. Veterinarian. Michigan State College.

- a. HAWKINS, P. A. & THORP, JR., F., 1944.—“Parasitic conditions of cattle.” 5 (1), 16, 36.

(405a) Internal parasitism should always be eliminated before diagnosing chronic non-parasitic diseases in cattle. Anaemia is characteristic of heavy *Ostertagia* infection and diarrhoea is more often associated with stomach-worms and trichostrongyles. Vitamin C deficiency is often confused with parasitism. Gastro-intestinal parasitism should not be overlooked in chronic pneumonia apart from verminous pneumonia. R.T.L.



## 406—Maanedsskrift for Dyrlæger.

- a. BENDIXEN, H. C., 1944.—“Om Fentiazinets Anvendelse i veterinaer Praksis.” 56 (17), 417-442.

(406a) Bendixen contributes a report from Denmark on experimental work in the treatment of sheep infected with strongylosis of the stomach and intestine with phenothiazine (“Fentiazin”). The drug was given as a “bolus” or capsule of up to 10 gm. for adult sheep and 5 gm. to lambs. A special apparatus for the administration of boli is figured. A graph shows the pronounced effect of treatment measured by the number of strongyle ova per gm. of faeces compared with untreated controls. Another graph shows the increase in weight in treated sheep as compared with untreated controls, the dose given being 1 gm. phenothiazine per Kg. body weight. Two further graphs compare the egg counts and increase in weight of sheep receiving 0.5 gm. per Kg. body weight, 1.0 gm. per Kg. body weight, and no treatment, respectively, again showing a slightly greater fall in the egg count and increase in weight in the more heavily treated animals. 1 gm. doses of phenothiazine per Kg. body weight also had a favourable effect on enteritis in lambs and arrested diarrhoea. The experimental treatment was then extended to heavily infected sheep in a specific area in the field, again at a dosage of 0.5 gm. per Kg. body weight. Improvement in condition was noted 5 months afterwards. Phenothiazine was also tried on cattle infected with gastric strongylosis and suffering from enteritis and wasting, with excellent results. The doses given were as for sheep. Up to 10 gm. can be given daily to cattle with safety. The possibility of phenothiazine treatment of horses with strongylosis is suggested but with some reserve; there are reports of toxic action. However, the writer quotes one case of reduction of egg counts and improvement of condition. [Throughout the paper the non-specific term “Strongylosis” is employed; the only species of worms mentioned by name are *Trichostrongylus axei* and *Ostertagia ostertagi*.] S.G.C.

## 407—Médecine Tropicale, Marseilles.

- a. ROGER, H., 1944.—“Les kystes hydatiques du cerveau.” 4 (2), 89-110.  
 b. CLERC, S., 1944.—“Rapport sur deux observations de kyste hydatique du rein.” 4 (2), 151-157.  
 c. FARINAUD, M. E., 1944.—“Une médication nouvelle: le violet de gentiane et les dérivés du triphénylméthane dans le traitement de l'oxyurose.” 4 (4), 305-311.

(407c) Farinaud gives an account of the use of gentian violet or other triphenylmethane derivatives as anthelmintics. The differential effects of the different derivatives are dealt with in detail as well as the method of administration. The author concludes that the inconvenience of having to administer the drug in the form of capsules is more than compensated for by their anthelmintic action coupled with their low toxicity. D.F.

## 408—Médica. Matanzas.

- \*a. HERNÁNDEZ, A. R. & ENTRALGO, A., 1944.—“Primeras observaciones del *Inermicapsifer cubensis* en nuestro medio (Santa Clara).” 3, 123-127.

## 409—Medical Bulletin of the North African Theater of Operations.

- \*a. SHAW, J. L. & RANSMEIER, J. C., 1944.—“Vesical schistosomiasis; case report.” 1 (5), 11-12.

## 410—Medical Press and Circular.

- a. CAWSTON, F. G., 1944.—“Bilharzia disease.” 212 (26), 411-413.

## 411—Medicina. Buenos Aires.

- \*a. GRAÑA, A., 1944.—“Eosinofilias producidas en pacientes con quiste hidatídico, inyectados con líquido hidatídico.” 4, 290-296.

## 412—Medicina. Madrid.

- \*a. MANUEL Y PINIÉS, L., 1944.—“La miocarditis de la triquinosis.” 12 (2), 738-748.

## 413—Medicina Clínica. Barcelona.

- \*a. PIULACHS, P., 1944.—“El granuloma ascaridiano.” 3, 385-387.
- \*b. GALLART-ESQUERDO, A., 1944.—“Valor de la exploración radiológica directa en la oclusión intestinal por Ascaris. Descripción de un nuevo síntoma.” 3, 393-395.

## 414—Medicina Colonial. Madrid.

- \*a. PIULACHS, P. & ALVIRA MALLÉN, M., 1944.—“La vómica en el quiste hidatídico de pulmón.” 4, 289-331.

## 415—Medicina Española.

- a. SÁNCHEZ CÓZAR, J., 1944.—“Problemas clínicos que plantea la patología del equinococo.” 12 (71), 543-558.

## 416—Mémoires de l'Institut Royal Colonial Belge. Section des Sciences Naturelles et Médicales.

- a. SCHWETZ, J. & DARTEVELLE, E., 1944.—“Recherches sur les mollusques de la Bordure Orientale du Congo et sur la bilharziose intestinales de la Plaine de Kasenyi, Lac Albert.” 14 (2), 77 pp.

## 417—Memorias do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz.

- a. CRUZ, W. O. & PIMENTA DE MELLO, R., 1944.—“Eliminação urinaria do cloreto de sodio na anemia ancilostomótica.” 41 (2), 223-231.
- b. FIGUEIREDO MAGALHÃES, B. & DIAS, C. B., 1944.—“Esquistossomose de Manson—estudos.” 41 (3), 363-446.

(417a) Cruz & Pimenta de Mello have noticed that in hookworm anaemia cases the amount of sodium chloride excreted in the urine is much reduced but it can be brought back to normal by the administration of iron even though the hookworm is not eliminated. P.A.C.

(417b) Magalhães & Dias consider the question of the origin of Schistosomiasis mansoni in Brazil and publish a map illustrating its occurrence in the State of Minas Gerais. They have also studied a number of toxic conditions which have arisen following antimony therapy, myocardial changes being revealed by an electrocardiograph. Myocardial symptoms are ascribed to a vasodilatatory action of antimony. The authors append 175 references dealing with schistosomiasis in Brazil. P.A.C.

## 418—Monografias do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz.

- a. TRAVASSOS, L., 1944.—“Revisão da família Dicrocoeliidae Oehner, 1910.” No. 2, vii + 357 pp.

(418a) In this splendid monograph illustrated by 124 plates Travassos reviews the literature, host distribution and systematics of the genera and species of Dicrocoeliidae Oehner 1910. This family is divided into 3 subfamilies: Dicrocoeliinae, Infidinae n. subfam. and Mesocoeliinae. The Dicrocoeliinae comprise *Dicrocoelium*, *Metadelphis* n.g., *Eurytrema*, *Platynosomum*, *Conspicuum*, *Canaania* n.g., *Concinnum*, *Lyperosomum*, *Zonorchis* n.g., *Proacetabulorchis*, *Lutztrema*, *Orthorchis* n.g., *Olsoniella* n.g., *Brachydistomum* n.g., *Dictyonograptus*, *Brodenia*, *Athesmia*, *Pseudathesmia*, *Paradistomum*, *Paradistomoides* n.g. and *Euparadistomum*. The Infidinae n. subfam. contains only *Infidum*. The new species recorded are *Metadelphis evandroi*, *Canaania obesa*, *Zonorchis confusum* and *Z. japuhybae*. The subfamily Mesocoeliinae containing *Mesocoelium* and *Pintneria* is omitted from the descriptive part of the work. R.T.L.

## 419—Montana Wool Grower.

- \*a. MARSH, H., 1944.—“Phenothiazine treatment.” 18 (12), 9, 18.



420—Münchener Medizinische Wochenschrift.

- a. SCHÜFFNER, W., 1944.—“Die Bedeutung der Staubinfektion für die Oxyuriasis. Richtlinien der Therapie und Prophylaxe.” 91 (31/32), 411-414.
- b. OXENIUS, K., 1944.—“Gegen den Juckreiz durch Fadenwürmer.” 91 (31/32), 414.
- c. GAASE, A., 1944.—“Ueber die Verwendbarkeit der Komplementbindungsreaktion zum Nachweis der Trichinose.” 91 (33/34), 440-441.

(420a) Schüffner discusses the treatment and control of *Enterobius* infections in man, laying great stress on the importance of dust as a source of infection. He has experimentally shown that infection can occur by the inhalation of eggs, having secured 6 positives in 8 trials. Dust is important in closets and especially between bedclothes. He recommends small enemas (30 to 50 c.c.) on retiring, to clear the worms from the rectum, the wearing of close-fitting bathing drawers at night, and the careful washing of hands and buttocks each morning. On the other hand he deprecates such measures as the wholesale treatment of non-clinical carriers and the daily sterilization of bedding and underclothes, as conducive to “threadworm neurosis”. With careful treatment and prophylaxis an infection usually disappears within 7 weeks. B.G.P.

(420b) Oxenius has again recommended “Anaesthesin” against the pruritus due to threadworm [see Helm. Abs., Vol. III, No. 238a]. This time he suggests making a tampon by smearing a narrow plug of cotton wool with Anaesthesin ointment, dipping it in pure Anaesthesin powder, and inserting it in the anus overnight. B.G.P.

(420c) Gaase has investigated the value of the complement fixation test for trichinosis during an outbreak which occurred in Germany in 1943. The amount of serum available was not sufficient for a series of tests but he has evidence that the test is valuable at an early stage of the disease, even when the infestations are only light ones, for in 3 subjects positive results were obtained as early as the second day. The amount of fixation that occurred did not seem to be correlated with the degree of infestation: neither was the degree of eosinophilia. He suggests that as no meat inspection measures of pigs gave any indication of disease in this area, it would be worth while to examine the pigs by means of complement fixation so that light infestations among swine could be weeded out before the meat passed into the market. P.A.C.

421—Nassau County Farm and Home Bureau News.

- \*a. CHITWOOD, B. G., CLEMENT, R. L. & GORDON, F. M., 1944.—“Progress report on the status of the golden nematode of potatoes in Nassau County, N.Y.” 30 (2), 1, 3.

422—Naturwissenschaften. Berlin.

- a. HARNISCH, O., 1944.—“Ist das Leben im Schlamm eine ‘Vorschule’ für endoparasitäres Leben in Hohlräumen des Körpers höherer Tiere?” 32 (5/13), 96-99.

423—Natuurwetenschappelijk Tijdschrift.

- \*a. VAN GREMBERGEN, G. & PENNOIT-DE COOMAN, E., 1944.—“Experimentele gegevens over het stikstofmetabolisme der plathelminthen.” 26 (3), 91-97.

424—Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde.

- a. BIJLMER, J., 1944.—“Een uitzonderlijk geval van oxyuriasis van den darmwand.” 88 (1/2), 24-26.

(424a) Bijlmer reports on a case of a 46-year-old man who died after 4 days in hospital in Rotterdam, during which time he passed daily 10 to 20 thin stools mixed with blood. Serological and bacteriological tests for typhus, paratyphoid A and B, and dysentery were negative. The pathological diagnosis was “acute ulcerous exacerbation of a chronic enterocolitis throughout the colon and rectum, and some ulcerations in the ileum, caused by oxyuriasis”. One 4 sq. cm. piece of the rectum contained over 80 worms in aggregation in the submucosa and deeper, the proportion of males to females being 5:1. From a number of such pieces examined it was estimated that there were roughly 10,000 worms in the rectum and colon. All the worms were

said to be underdeveloped, especially the females, though the males showed the spiculum. On the whole the tissue surrounding the worms showed no reaction. The author concludes that the worms (*Enterobius vermicularis*) probably penetrated the already gangrenous ulcerated intestine during the life of the patient rather than their having been the cause of the ulcerations.

M.R.Y.

#### 425—New England Journal of Medicine.

- a. WORTHEN, T. W. & JENOVESE, J. F., 1944.—“Echinococcal disease: a report of two cases.” 231 (7), 260-261.

#### 426—New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal.

- a. MILLER, A., 1944.—“The distribution and epidemiology of important tropical diseases of the war areas.” 97 (3), 93-97.  
b. FAUST, E. C., 1944.—“Filariasis and schisto[s]miasis.” 97 (3), 115-120.

(426a) This contribution to a symposium on tropical medicine includes a brief outline of the more important facts concerning filariasis and schistosomiasis. R.T.L.

(426b) Faust contributes to a symposium on tropical medicine a succinct account of the aetiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, prognosis and prevention of filariasis and schistosomiasis.

R.T.L.

#### 427—Nordisk Medicin.

- a. BONSDORFF, B. VON, 1944.—“Värmestabiliseringen av sänkningsreaktionen vid pernicios maskanemi.” 22 (21), 939-940. [German summary p. 940.]

(427a) Using a Berlin technique, the heat stabilization of the sedimentation rate was studied in 22 cases of pernicious “worm” anaemia. The stabilization figure was generally somewhat low, as in cases of cryptogenetic pernicious anaemia. There were, however, a few cases with a normal stabilization figure as occurs occasionally in cryptogenetic pernicious anaemia. The lowered heat stabilization of the sedimentation rate in pernicious anaemia is theoretically of some value, but the Berlin test hardly seems to have much significance in differential diagnosis.

R.T.L.

#### 428—North Western Naturalist.

- a. WILLIAMSON, K., 1944.—“The folk-lore of the sheep liver-fluke.” 19 (4), 300-301.

(428a) According to Williamson liver fluke in sheep is common in the Faeroes, the local name of the disease implicating pondweeds in its cause (probably a species of *Potamogeton*). Similarly, the Marsh Pennywort (*Hydrocotyle vulgaris*) is blamed in the Isle of Man. He has not yet found *Limnaea truncatula* in the islands.

B.G.P.

#### 429—Northwest Medicine.

- a. HAVILAND, J. W., 1944.—“Recent experiences with filariasis.” 43 (12), 371-376.

(429a) Largely basing his conclusions on experience of the medical staff at the Marine Barracks in Klamath Falls, Oregon, in handling servicemen returning to U.S.A. from the Pacific Islands, Haviland considers that public anxiety is not justified and that the disease is of very mild form. No microfilariae were found in the blood. A large percentage of men on limited duty will be returned to more normal duty within 6 to 12 months. 88% showed symptoms between 4 to 18 months after first exposure; only 0.2% showed severe involvement. Clinical judgement was as good as the skin test. Local reaction to the skin antigen material seemed frequently to give rise to clinical reactivation.

R.T.L.

#### 430—Ohio State Medical Journal.

- \*a. DAVIS, W. D. & SCOTT, R. W., 1944.—“Intestinal parasitism in Cleveland City Hospital, 1939-1944.” 40, 1046-1050.

#### 431—Ophthalmologia Ibero Americana.

- \*a. PACHECO-LUNA, R., 1944.—“La oncocercosis guatemalteca.” 5, 345-347. [English summary p. 347.]



## 432—Paris Médical.

- \*a. RACHET, J., BUSSON, A. & LAURENT, P., 1944.—“Le cristal violet dans le traitement de l'oxyurose.” 34 (7), 65-69.

## 433—Pediatria de las Américas. Mexico.

- \*a. CASTELLANOS GONZÁLEZ, A., VAZQUEZ PAUSSA, A. & PAUSSA TRUJILLO, J., 1944.—“El hierro a altas dosis en el tratamiento de las tricocéfalosis.” 2, 43-48.  
 \*b. FOURNIER VILLADA, R., 1944.—“Nuevo tratamiento para la expulsión de los tricocéfalos.” 2, 640.

## 434—Pediatria Prática. São Paulo.

- \*a. FERNANDES, M. P. DE A., 1944.—“Migração de Ascaris para o rim, bexiga e uretra de menino.” 15, III-III8.

## 435—Philippine Journal of Science.

- a. TUBANGUI, M. & MASILUNGEN, V. A., 1944.—“Some trematode parasites of fishes in the collection of the University of the Philippines.” 76 (3), 57-67.

(435a) Three new species of fish trematodes found in the collection of the University of the Philippines are named: *Proisorhynchus triangularis* n.sp. from *Glossogobius giurus*, *Clinosionum ophicephali* n.sp. from *Ophicephalus striatus*, and *Hexangium affinum* n.sp. from *Amphacanthus javus*.  
 R.T.L.

## 436—Prensa Médica Argentina.

- \*a. HUG, E., 1944.—“Recientes adelantos en el tratamiento de las helmintiasis.” 31, 1331-1334.  
 \*b. AGUILAR, H. D., 1944.—“Quiste hidático del pulmón; quistotomía con marsupialización; anestesia locoregional combinada con presión intrabronquial controlada.” 31, 2437-2440.

## 437—Presse Médicale.

- a. DESCHIEENS, R., 1944.—“Les propriétés anthelminthiques des dérivés triphénylméthaniques.” 52 (21), 315-317.

(437a) Deschiens describes the anthelmintic properties of dye-stuffs derived from triphenylmethane.  
 B.G.P.

## 438—Proceedings of the American Federation for Clinical Research.

- \*a. BARNES, M. L., 1944.—“Incidence of human infestation with *Trichinella spiralis* as revealed by examination of 570 diaphragms at Louisville General Hospital with emphasis on problems of research.” 1 (1943), 29-31.

## 439—Proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society.

- \*a. BATES, G. & FAIRCHILD, D., 1944.—“Protecting papaya plants from nematodes by the planting of *Crotalaria spectabilis*.” 57, 181-182.

## 440—Proceedings of the Indian Science Congress.

- a. DAYAL, J., 1944.—“On a new trematode *Eucreadium eutropichthyus* n.gen., n.sp. from a fresh-water fish *Eutropichthys vacha* (Ham.)” [Abstract.] 31st Congress (1944), Part III, p. 88.  
 b. DAYAL, J., 1944.—“On a new trematode *Neopodocotyle indica* n.gen., n.sp., from the intestine of the fresh-water fish *Callichrous bimaculatus* (Bloch).” [Abstract.] 31st Congress (1944), Part III, p. 88.  
 c. CHAKRAVARTY, G. K., 1944.—“On a new species of the nematode genus *Thubunaea* Seurat.” [Abstract.] 31st Congress (1944), Part III, p. 88.  
 d. IYER, R. P., 1944.—“Occurrence of *Criconeema rusticum* Micoletzky, 1921, in Travancore.” [Abstract.] 31st Congress (1944), Part III, p. 88.  
 e. SRIVASTAVA, H. D., 1944.—“An interesting trematode parasitic in an Indian marine food fish.” [Abstract.] 31st Congress (1944), Part III, pp. 88-89.  
 f. INAMDAR, N. B. & BHALERAO, G. D., 1944.—“On the occurrence of *Psilochasmus longicirratu* Skrjabin, 1913, in *Nyroca ferina* in India.” [Abstract.] 31st Congress (1944), Part III, p. 89.  
 g. INAMDAR, N. B., 1944.—“A new species of avian cestode, *Ophryocotylodes bhaleraoi* n.sp., from the purple-rumped sunbird, *Cinnyris zeylonicus* (Linn.).” [Abstract.] 31st Congress (1944), Part III, p. 89.

- h. SARWAR, M. M., 1944.—“Two species of the nematode genus *Setaria* Viborg.” [Abstract.] 31st Congress (1944), Part III, p. 89.
- i. SARWAR, M. M., 1944.—“An account of two species of lungworms from Indian goats.” [Abstract.] 31st Congress (1944), Part III, p. 89.
- j. BHALERAO, G. D. & RAO, N. S. K., 1944.—“On some helminths of the fowl, mainly from India.” [Abstract.] 31st Congress (1944), Part III, pp. 89–90.
- k. BHALERAO, G. D., 1944.—“An appeal to systematic helminthologists in India.” [Abstract.] 31st Congress (1944), Part III, p. 90.
- l. MUDALIAR, S. V., 1944.—“Immature forms of *Cotylophoron cotylophorum*, causing fatal enteritis in goats.” [Abstract.] 31st Congress (1944), Part III, p. 112.
- m. BHALERAO, G. D. & KAPOOR, B. N., 1944.—“Some observations on the life-history of *Varestrongylus pneumonicus* (Bhalerao, 1932).” [Abstract.] 31st Congress (1944), Part III, p. 112.
- n. BHALERAO, G. D., 1944.—“Some remarks on the identity of immature amphistomes causing diarrhoea in domestic animals in India.” [Abstract.] 31st Congress (1944), Part III, pp. 112–113.
- o. SRIVASTAVA, H. D., 1944.—“A study of the life-history of *Dicrocoelium dendriticum*—the small liver-fluke of Indian ruminants.” [Abstract.] 31st Congress (1944), Part III, p. 113.
- p. SRIVASTAVA, H. D., 1944.—“A study of the life-history of *Paramphistomum explanatum* of bovines in India.” [Abstract.] 31st Congress (1944), Part III, p. 113.
- q. SRIVASTAVA, H. D., 1944.—“A study of the life-history of *Gastrothylax crumenifer* of Indian ruminants.” [Abstract.] 31st Congress (1944), Part III, p. 113.
- r. SRIVASTAVA, H. D., 1944.—“The intermediate host of *Fasciola hepatica* in India.” [Abstract.] 31st Congress (1944), Part III, pp. 113–114.
- s. SRIVASTAVA, H. D., 1944.—“A new intermediate host of *Fasciola gigantica* of Indian ruminants.” [Abstract.] 31st Congress, Part III, p. 114.
- t. SRIVASTAVA, H. D., 1944.—“A strongyle nematode infecting the liver of Indian cattle.” [Abstract.] 31st Congress (1944), Part III, p. 114.
- u. BHALERAO, G. D., 1944.—“‘Phyto-nematology’: an untrodden path in India.” [Abstract.] 31st Congress (1944), Part III, p. 131.

(440a) Dayal has described a new genus of allocreadiid trematode (*Eucreadium eutropichyhius* n.g., n.sp.) characterized by the position and structure of the genitalia and the presence of opercula in the eggs. N.G.S.

(440b) *Neopodocotyle indica* n.g., n.sp., found by Dayal in an Indian river fish, differs from *Podocotyle* mainly by the acetabulum being nearer the oral sucker and the uterus extending posterior to the ovary. N.G.S.

(440c) This abstract does not name or describe a new species which was recovered from the stomach of *Gekko gekko* and stated to have been described in the paper. R.T.L.

(440d) *Criconema rusticum* is recorded from India for the first time. It occurred in soil among the roots of sugar-cane. R.T.L.

(440e) The peculiarities of *Cryptocephalus indicus* n.g., n.sp., described by Srivastava, include an eversible oral sucker at the base of an anterior muscular cup-shaped structure, absence of pre-pharynx and oesophagus, and intestinal crura opening separately in terminal ani. A minute acetabulum occurs at mid-body level, behind which there is a profuse development of cutaneous glands. N.G.S.

(440f) [A full description of this cestode appears in Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Sect. B, 1944, 20 (2), 48–50.]

(440g) Inamdar gives the name *Ophryocotyloides bhaleraoi* n.sp. to a cestode from *Cinnyris zeylonicus* but this abstract neither mentions distinguishing features nor illustrates it. P.A.C.

(440h) [This paper describing two species of *Setaria* appears in full in Indian Vet. J., 1946, 22 (6), 405–409. For abstract see Helm. Abs., Vol. XV, No. 26b.]

(440i) Two new species are recorded from Indian goats: *Protostrongylus indicus* n.sp. is differentiated from other species by the characteristic shape of the posterior ends of the spicules. *Varestrongylus capricota* n.sp. differs from *V. pneumonicus* in the absence of a spindle-shaped gubernaculum. R.T.L.

(440j) *Acuaria spiralis*, *Railletina rangoonica*, *R. grobbei*, *Hymenolepis contaniana* and *Capillaria columbae* are recorded for the first time in poultry in India. *Tetrameres mohitedai* n.sp. and *Bhalifilaria badamii* n.g., n.sp. are named but not described in this preliminary note. R.T.L.



(440k) Bhalerao appeals to Indian helminthologists not to refer in later papers to helminths as new species or genera if they have already been named as new in abstracts or preliminary communications. R.T.L.

(440l) [This paper on *Cotylophoron* appears in full in Indian J. Vet. Sci., 1945, 15 (1), 54-56.]

(440m) The first stage larvae of *Varestrongylus pneumonicus* enters the mantle of the land mollusc, *Macrochlamys cassida*, and reaches the infective stage in 24 hours. R.T.L.

(440n) Bhalerao has ascertained that the condition known as "immature amphistomiasis" which occurs throughout India and affects goats, sheep and cattle and is invariably fatal, may be caused by the young of different species of the genus *Cotylophoron* of which 5 are recorded for India. R.T.L.

(440o) The intermediate host of *Dicrocoelium dendriticum*, which in India is restricted to the hilly tracts and usually affects sheep, cattle and buffaloes very heavily, is an unnamed land snail. The cercariae are discharged from the pulmonary chamber in multiple cysts containing large numbers entangled in mucus which is left on vegetation as the snail glides along. R.T.L.

(440p) *Indoplanorbis exustus* has been found by experiment to be the intermediate host of *Paramphistomum explanatum* of cattle and buffaloes in India where the infection is often very heavy, resulting in the choking of the bile ducts. R.T.L.

(440q) *Gastrothylax crumenifer* is said to use *Indoplanorbis exustus* as intermediate host. This is the commonest amphistome in sheep, goats, cattle and buffaloes in Northern India and several thousands may be present in a single individual. R.T.L.

(440r) *Limnaea acuminata* and *L. luteola* have both served experimentally as intermediate hosts for *Fasciola hepatica* in India. R.T.L.

(440s) In addition to *Limnaea acuminata* it has been experimentally found that *L. luteola* can act as intermediate host for *Fasciola gigantica* in India. R.T.L.

(440t) An unnamed adult "strongyle" is stated to inhabit the liver of hill bulls at Mukteswar. R.T.L.

#### 441—Proceedings of the Institute of Medicine of Chicago.

- a. COGGESHALL, L. T., 1944.—"Current and postwar aspects of tropical disease problems." 15, 158-165.

#### 442—Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London. Series B.

- a. BAYLIS, H. A., 1944.—"Notes on the distribution of hairworms (Nematomorpha: Gordiidae) in the British Isles." 113 (for 1943), 193-197.

(442a) Baylis reports on the hairworms or gordiids (Nematomorpha) which have been received at the British Museum (Natural History) during the past 30 years. After discussing the difficulties of taxonomy and nomenclature, he deals with the distribution of the 4 following forms: *Gordius villoti* Rosa, 1882, *Parachordodes violaceus* (Baird, 1853), *P. wolterstorffii* (Camerano, 1888), and *P. pustulosus* (Baird, 1853). He adds notes on the occurrence of the worms in domestic water supplies and on their insect hosts. T.G.

#### 443—Publications. Department of Agriculture, Canada.

- a. BERKELEY, G. H. & RICHARDSON, J. K., 1944.—"Tomato diseases." No. 759 [Farmers' Bulletin No. 122], 18 pp.

(443a) For the control of *Heterodera marioni* in tomatoes it is recommended that (i) tomatoes should not be grown in infected soil, (ii) transplants from infected seedbeds should be discarded and (iii) infected greenhouse soil should be sterilized by steam or chloropicrin. R.T.L.

## 444—Puerto Rico Journal of Public Health and Tropical Medicine.

- a. SUÁREZ, R. M. & HERNÁNDEZ MORALES, F., 1944.—“Pulmonary schistosomiasis.” 20 (2), 194–216. [Also in Spanish pp. 217–241.]
- b. OLIVER-GONZÁLEZ, J. & PRATT, C. K., 1944.—“Skin and precipitin reactions to antigens from cercariae and adults of *Schistosoma mansoni*.” 20 (2), 242–248. [Also in Spanish pp. 249–256.]

(444a) The authors review the literature on pulmonary schistosomiasis and present 5 cases (average age 13·8 years) of *S. mansoni* infection in each of which there was clinical evidence of lung involvement and 3 of which showed peculiar X-ray findings in the lungs. The importance of diagnosing early changes in the lungs when these are still amenable to treatment and the value of the use of X-ray for this purpose is pointed out. The relationship between bronchial asthma and schistosomiasis is discussed briefly. J.J.C.B.

(444b) Oliver-González & Pratt show that the skin of patients carrying *Schistosoma mansoni* is highly sensitive to saline extracts of adult worms and cercariae. Positive results were obtained with 1 : 200,000 dilution but higher dilutions did not give positive results. Negative results were obtained with *Taenia saginata* antigen and with physiological saline. The schistosome antigen did not give positive results in patients carrying a variety of other helminths. P.A.C.

## 445—Report of the Department of Lands and Mines of the Province of Alberta.

- a. MILLER, R. B., 1944.—“Suggestions for experiments in the control of the pike-whitefish tapeworm, *Trienophorus crassus*.” [A report prepared for the Fisheries Branch.] 15 pp.

(445a) Miller reviews the recent work on the life-history of *Trienophorus crassus*, a cestode parasite which renders the flesh of whitefish and tullibee in the Canadian lakes unfit for sale, and puts forward suggestions for the control of the parasite. The first intermediate host, *Cyclops bicuspidatus*, is so hardy and cosmopolitan that it is difficult to suggest means of control. The second intermediate host, tullibee, is absent from several lakes and it is suggested that care should be taken that it is not introduced into these and that no restrictions should be placed on fishing it in places where it does occur. Jackfish, one of the potential definitive hosts, should be reduced drastically by all possible means—overfishing, by poisoning or electrocution, and by the construction of dams to hinder spawning. Experiments should be made to assess the possible value of these methods of attack. It might be possible to control the free-living coracidia by altering the pH of the water during the brief period in the spring when they occur in large numbers. Other possible methods of attack are briefly indicated. P.A.C.

## 446—Report of the Division of Veterinary Science, Michigan State College.

- a. HAWKINS, P. A., 1944.—“Parasitology.” 1944, pp. 56–58.

(446a) A mixture of salt and phenothiazine (1 : 14), if kept before sheep before they go to pasture and kept before them while on pasture throughout the summer, is an effective control for internal parasites. The risk of pastures perpetuating parasites from one year to the next on permanent pastures is slight. In Michigan pastures become free from *Haemonchus contortus* in 2 months in the late summer and early autumn, and in 3½ months from *Oesophagostomum columbianum* and *Chabertia ovina* but even after 4½ months pastures had viable larvae of *Ostertagia circumcincta*, *Trichostrongylus columbriformis*, *Nematodirus* and *Trichuris ovis*. It is concluded that the breeding flock perpetuates parasites not the pastures. R.T.L.

## 447—Report. Washington Agricultural Experiment Station.

- a. McCULLOCH, E. C., 1944.—“Phenothiazine and related products as controls for internal parasites of poultry.” 54th (1943–44), p. 75.

(447a) Several compounds related to phenothiazine, but not mentioned by name, are reported to be equally effective in removing *Heterakis gallinae* from chickens though ineffective against *Ascaridia lineata*. Several anthelmintics become more efficient when administered with 2 mg. amphetamine sulphate. P.A.C.



## 448—Revista Argentina de Urología.

- \*a. SURRA CANARD, R. DE., 1944.—“Tratamiento biológico de la equinococcia del riñón ; comunicación previa.” 13, 195-200.

## 449—Revista Brasileira de Biologia.

- a. LEÃO, A. T., 1944.—“Sistema excretor de *Renifer heterocoelium* (Travassos, 1921) Travassos, 1928 (Trematoda, Reniferinae).” 4 (1), 109-112. [English summary p. 112.]

(449a) Although the excretory system of *Renifer heterocoelium*, from the mouth and oesophagus of snakes, is much obscured by uterine eggs, if the living flukes are transferred to tap water the eggs are all discharged and the excretory system can then be clearly seen. The flame-cell pattern, (3+3+3)+(3+3+3) on each side, and the Y-shaped bladder are described by Leão and illustrated by a free-hand drawing.

B.G.P.

## 450—Revista Brasileira de Cirurgia.

- a. OSBORNE, C., 1944.—“A radiologia e a cisticercose humana.” 13 (5), 235-244.

## 451—Revista Brasileira de Medicina.

- \*a. FIGUEIREDO CORTES, J. DE, 1944.—“Verminôses e protozooses em Vitória e seus arrabaldes.” 1, 304-312.  
 \*b. BEZERRA COUTINHO, TAVARES, L. & MENEZES, H., 1944.—“Lesões hepáticas no tratamento da esquistosomíase, atribuídas aos vermes mortos.” 1, 660-662.

## 452—Revista Chilena de Historia Natural.

- a. TAGLE V., I., 1944.—“Observaciones sobre la evolución de la *Fasciola hepatica*, Linneo 1758. Comprobación del huésped intermediario en Chile.” 46/47 (for the years 1942-1943), 232-241.

(452a) Tagle finds that eggs of *Fasciola hepatica* hatch in from 9 days at 25° to 31°C. to 45 days at 11° to 19°C., even under as much as 14 cm. of water. Miracidia live from 5½ hours at 27° to 20 hours at 10° to 13°C. As in many other South American countries, the intermediary is *Limnaea viatrix* (attempts to infest *Planorbis chilensis* and *Chilina fluctuosa* were fruitless). Sporocysts are visible in 9 days, rediae in a month, and cercariae after 37 to 60 days, depending on temperature. Encysted cercariae, fed to rabbits, became adult in 54 days. Snails in full cercaria-production were fed to a goat and a rabbit. Autopsied after 60 days the rabbit's liver contained no flukes, the goat's 3 which, however, may have developed from cercariae encysted on the snail's shell. Copper sulphate to give a concentration of 1 : 200,000 is recommended against the snail.

B.G.P.

## 453—Revista Chilena de Pediatría.

- \*a. MARTINEZ L. DE G., F., 1944.—“Triquinosis en el niño.” 15, 297-315.  
 \*b. SIMPFENDORFER S., E., 1944.—“Intoxicación por ascaridol.” 15, 388-393.  
 \*c. COSTA, A. & COPPO, M., 1944.—“La eosinofilia en la oxiuriasis.” 15, 562-566.

## 454—Revista Clínica de São Paulo.

- \*a. SACRAMENTO, W., GAYOTTO, P. & BROTTTO, W., 1944.—“Observações sobre o poder antihelmíntico do hexilresorcinol.” 15, 127-134.  
 \*b. SACRAMENTO, W., 1944.—“Sobre o poder antihelmíntico do hexilresorcinol na ancilostomose.” 15, 159-161.  
 \*c. PEREIRA BARRETTO, M. & AMARAL, A. D. F. DO, 1944.—“Sobre dois casos de parasitismo do homem pelo *Ancylostoma caninum* (Ercolani, 1859) Hall, 1913.” 16, 235-240.

## 455—Revista Ecuatoriana de Higiene y Medicina Tropical.

- \*a. ALVAREZ CRESPO, J., 1944.—“*Dirofilaria immitis* ; investigación en perros de la ciudad de Guayaquil.” 1, 199-202.  
 \*b. ALVAREZ CRESPO, J., 1944.—“Parasitismo intestinal en enfermos hospitalarios de Guayaquil.” 1, 203-210.

## 456—Revista Española de Cirugía, Traumatología y Ortopedia.

- a. EIZAGUIRRE, E., 1944.—“Tratamiento quirúrgico de los quistes hidatídicos de pulmón.” 1 (1), 19-41.
- b. CODERQUE, R. & DÍEZ, C., 1944.—“Nefrectomía por quiste hidatídico.” 1 (1), 56-60.
- \*c. LORENZO FERNÁNDEZ, T. & PURSELL MÉNGUEZ, A., 1944.—“El pneumoperitoneo diagnóstico en los quistes hidatídicos de base pulmonar derecha.” 1, 428-439.

## 457—Revista de la Facultad de Medicina. Bogotá.

- a. BONILLA NAAR, A., 1944.—“Historia de la medicina tropical, parasitología e higiene en Colombia. Datos bibliográficos correspondientes a 113 años de labores colombianas (1830-1943).” 13 (2), 145-163. [English summary p. 163.]
- b. BONILLA NAAR, A., 1944.—“Ciclo evolutivo del *Strongyloides stercoralis*.” 13 (3), 258-259.
- c. BONILLA NAAR, A., 1944.—“Ciclo evolutivo del *Ancylostoma duodenale* y del *Necator americanus*.” 13 (3), 260-261.
- d. URIBE-PIEDRAHITA, C., 1944.—“Una nueva especie de *Cercaria cistofora* de la sabana de Bogotá.” 13 (3), 296-298.
- e. BONILLA NAAR, A., 1944.—“Historia de la medicina tropical, parasitología e higiene en Colombia. Datos bibliográficos correspondientes a 113 años de labores colombianas.” 13 (4), 403-417.
- f. BONILLA NAAR, A., 1944.—“Ciclo evolutivo de la *Taenia saginata*.” 13 (4), 418-419.
- g. BONILLA NAAR, A., 1944.—“Ciclo evolutivo de la *Taenia solium*.” 13 (4), 420-421.

## 458—Revista Ibérica de Parasitología.

- a. LÓPEZ-NEYRA, C. R., 1944.—“Compendio de helmintología ibérica.” 4 (1), 75-96; (2), 138-198; (3), 209-342; (4), 403-492.
- b. LÓPEZ-NEYRA, C. R., 1944.—“*Nematotaenia tarentolae* n.sp., parásita intestinal de geckonidos.” 4 (2), 123-137.

(458b) During examination of various lizards harbouring stages of the life-cycle of *Diplopylidium* and *Joyeuxiella*, López-Neyra found a cestode species which he describes under the name *Nematotaenia tarentolae* n.sp. It is a parasite of *Tarentola mauritanica* and *Platydictylus guttatus* and is distributed along the north side of the Mediterranean. It can be distinguished by the size of the scolex and suckers, by the small extent of the cirrus sac and by the presence of single eggs in the uterine capsules of the gravid segments. It is the *Taenia dispar* of Rudolphi (nec Goeze). P.A.C.

## 459—Revista Médica de Chile.

- a. IBARRA LORING, E., 1944.—“Linfangitis crónica generalizada. Elefantiasis magna del escroto y pene.” 72 (10), 916-919.
- b. MARTINI H., J., 1944.—“Quiste hidatídico del cuerpo tiroideo abierto a la tráquea.” 72 (10), 922-923.

## 460—Revista Médica de Costa Rica.

- \*a. VESALIO GUZMAN, A., JIMÉNEZ, J. M. & GUZMAN CENTENO, J., 1944.—“Quiste hidatídico del bazo.” 6, 291-294.

## 461—Revista Médica Cubana.

- \*a. FERNÁNDEZ SUÁREZ, F. W., 1944.—“Efectos del tratamiento por la leche de higuerón, el tetracloruro de carbono y aceite de quenopodio sobre distintas parasitosis.” 55 (9), 715-720.

## 462—Revista Médica del Hospital Italiano de La Plata.

- \*a. UNCHALO, D., MAINETTI, J. M. & CUCULICCHIO, C., 1944.—“Quiste hidático del bazo abierto en bronquios.” 1, 173-175. [June.]
- \*b. MAINETTI, J. M. & COUYET, L., 1944.—“Quiste hidatídico de pulmón. Operación en un tiempo en pleura libre y con baronarcosis.” 1 (2), 15-18. [July/Sept.]
- \*c. UBACH, F., 1944.—“Sinopsis etiopatogénica y anatomo patológico de la equinocosis.” 1 (2), 29-36. [July/Sept.]
- \*d. UNCHALO, D., 1944.—“Quiste hidatídico de pulmón: síndrome clínico y radiológico.” 1 (2), 37-42. [July/Sept.]
- \*e. MAINETTI, J. M., 1944.—“Quiste hidatídico del pulmón. Tratamiento.” 1 (2), 43-55. [July/Sept.]
- \*f. MAINETTI, J. M. & CUCULICCHIO, C., 1944.—“Secuelas del tratamiento quirúrgico del quiste hidatídico del pulmón.” 1 (2), 57-59. [July/Sept.]
- \*g. MAINETTI, J. M. & GIOVAN BATTISTA, N. DI, 1944.—“Quiste hidatídico supurado del hígado.” 1 (2), 107-110. [July/Sept.]



**463—Revista Médica Panamericana.**

- \*a. TAVARES, L. & MENEZES, H., 1944.—“A biópsia do fígado na esquistosomíase mansônica.” 1, 65-85.

**464—Revista Médica Peruana.**

- a. GRINBLAT, S., 1944.—“Terapéutica biológica de la equinococosis según el procedimiento del Prof. Bartolomé M. Calcagno.” 17, 225-230.

**465—Revista Médica de Yucatán.**

- \*a. SANTOS ZETINA, F., 1944.—“La parasitosis intestinal en Yucatán desde el punto de vista sanitario.” 23, 302-306.

**466—Revista de Medicina y Cirugía, Barranquilla.**

- \*a. LOZADA DEL RIO, G., 1944.—“Tratamiento de las parasitosis intestinales en el niño.” 11, 18-49.

**467—Revista de Medicina Veterinaria. Buenos Aires.**

- a. CAVANDOLI, H. E., 1944.—“Inspección sanitaria de los productos de caza.” 26 (9/10), 413-434; (11/12), 510-556.  
 b. BEITTON, J. W. & MILLER, R. F., 1944.—“La aplicación práctica de la medicación antihelmíntica de los corderos.” 26 (9/10), 455-460.  
 c. AULT, C. N., 1944.—“Nematodos parásitos de los bovinos y ovinos en la Argentina. (Segunda nota).” 26 (11/12), 497-509. [English summary p. 509.]

(467a) In this long account of the inspection of game in Buenos Aires, which includes an illustrated description of the birds and mammals (hares and armadillos) concerned, and sections on food values and on putrefaction, Cavandoli briefly mentions *Cysticercus pisiformis*, liver fluke and *Trichinella* (pp. 553-554). The latter has been experimentally transferred to an armadillo and hence might occur in nature.

B.G.P.

(467b) [This is a translation of a paper in J. Amer. Vet. Med. Ass., 1944, 104 (806), 270-272. For abstract see Helm. Abs., Vol. XIII, No. 30c.]

(467c) Ault describes *Nematodirus lanceolatus* n.sp. from the small intestine of sheep in the Argentine. It can be recognized by the shape of the spicules and the ramifications of the dorsal ray. *N. abnormalis* and *N. helvetianus* are recorded from the Argentine for the first time. Full descriptions of 5 species of the genus from cattle and sheep are given together with a table for the easier comparison of species.

P.A.C.

**468—Revista Medico-Cirúrgica do Brasil.**

- \*a. PILAR, O. L. F. DO, 1944.—“Considerações em torno da emetinoterapia.” 52, 555-558.

**469—Revista Mexicana de Psiquiatría, Neurología y Medicina Legal.**

- \*a. ANDÍA, E. D., 1944.—“La parasitosis intestinal como factor psicopático.” 11, 3-8.

**470—Revista de Sanidad y Asistencia Social. Venezuela.**

- a. JAFFÉ, R., 1944.—“Observaciones sobre lesiones pulmonares producidas por *Schistosoma mansoni*. (Su frecuencia y su importancia).” 9 (6), 1287-1298.  
 b. POLLAK, L., 1944.—“Infestación parasitaria en tuberculosos.” 9 (6), 1315-1324.  
 c. POLLAK, L., 1944.—“Alergia ascaridiana y tuberculínica. Influencia de los productos del metabolismo del áscaris sobre la tuberculosis experimental.” 9 (6), 1445-1458.

(470a) Jaffé reports that 50 autopsies on cases of Schistosomiasis mansoni in Venezuela showed pulmonary lesions in 12. Apart from localized lesions around schistosome ova (and one case in which an adult worm was found), there were also signs of endo- or peri-angiitis involving constriction and even occlusion of vessels. The lesions seen were not considered sufficiently extensive to be of clinical importance.

B.G.P.

(470b) Over a period of 3 years from 1940, Pollak examined 1,070 hospitalized tuberculosis patients for intestinal parasites. By way of control he uses the data of Briceño Rossi (1941), and states that (with the exception of Ascaris) the incidence of parasites was higher in the tuberculosis group. He explains this by the reduced resistance to tubercle brought about by most parasites and by reinfection with tubercle through lesions of the intestinal wall. The commonest helminths were Trichuris (76%), Necator (26%), Ascaris (22%), and Strongyloides (15%).

B.G.P.

(470c) Pollak has administered subcutaneously ascaris antigen and an attenuated strain of Koch's bacillus into guinea-pigs, the controls having either one or the other. After 6 days an allergic reaction to *Ascaris* could be demonstrated in all the pigs which had received antigen. But the presence of the *Ascaris* antigen delayed the onset of the sensitivity to tuberculin though it increased the number of tubercular lesions which were apparent at autopsy. P.A.C.

#### 471—Revista de Sanidad e Higiene Pública, Madrid.

- \*a. QUINTANA, P. DE LA & BLANCO GRANDE, P., 1944.—“Epidemia de triquinosis en Collado Mediano (Madrid).” 18, 355-365.

#### 472—Revista de la Universidad de Habana.

- \*a. PÉREZ VIGUERAS, I., 1944.—“Trématodes de la superfamilia Strigeoidea; descripción de un genero y siete especies nuevas.” 52/53/54, 293-314.  
 \*b. PÉREZ VIGUERAS, I., 1944.—“Trématodes de la superfamilia Echinostomatidae, con descripción de siete especies nuevas de Cuba.” 55/57, 221-234.

(472a) The following strigeids are described from Cuban birds: *Apharyngostrigea duboisi* n.sp. from *Butorides virescens maculatus*, *A. gundlachi* n.sp. from *Ixobrychus e. exilis*, *A. insulae* n.sp. from *Florida caerulea*, *Choanodiplostomum lintoni* n.sp. from *Gallinula chloropus cerceris*, *Diplostomum brevisegmentatum* n.sp. from *Colymbus d. dominicus*, *Ophiosoma multiovatum* n.sp. from *Egretta t. thula*, and *Posthodiplostomum antillanum* n.sp. from *Butorides virescens maculatus*. *Choanodiplostomum* is proposed as a new genus of Diplostominae. Eight known forms are also listed. [From an abstract in Biol. Abstr., 20, No. 21466.] R.T.L.

(472b) The following helminths are recorded from Cuban birds: *Echinostoma americana* n.sp. from *Fulica a. americana*, *E. gracile* n.sp. from *F. carabaea*, *E. multispinosa* n.sp. from *Oxyura j. jamaicensis*, *Nephrostomum robustum* n.sp. from *Colymbus d. dominicus*, *Prionosoma malacophylum* n.sp. from *Rostrhamus sociabilis laevis* and *P. pricei* n.sp. from *Jacana spinosa violacea*, *Euparyphium capitaneum* from *Anhinga anhinga* and *Prionosoma serratum* from *Aramus scolopaceus pictus*. *Echinochasmus megatyphlus* is described from *Butorides virescens maculatus*. *Pomacea paludosa* is intermediate host of *Prionosoma malacophylum*. [From an abstract in Biol. Abstr., 20, No. 14336.] R.T.L.

#### 473—Revista de la Universidad Nacional de Cordoba.

- \*a. BERTOLA, V. J., 1944.—“Distomatosis hepática y litiasis biliar.” 31 (4), 1325-1330.

#### 474—Revue Médicale Française du Moyen-Orient.

- \*a. ASQUINS, P., 1944.—“Douze observations d'infiltrats pulmonaires labiles du type infiltrat de Loeffler. Role vraisemblable de l'ascaridiose dans l'etiologie de ce syndrome.” 2, 327-343.

#### 475—Salubridad y Asistencia, Mexico.

- \*a. MAZZOTTI, L. & RAMIREZ, J., 1944.—“Investigación de oxiuriasis en 813 individuos de la altiplanicie mexicana.” 1, 111-114.

#### 476—Sang.

- a. LAVIER, G. & BRUMPT, L. C., 1944.—“L'évolution de l'éosinophilie au cours de l'ankylostomose.” 16 (2), 97-102.

(476a) In ancylostomiasis eosinophilia which may appear on the 20th day reaches a maximum about the 3rd month and becomes established at about the 6th month. Anthelmintic treatment temporarily maintains the eosinophil count at a high level but reinfection causes little increase owing apparently to an acquired resistance. There is no correlation between eosinophilia and the number of infesting larvae nor is the pulmonary phase of their migration sufficiently long to reveal itself by eosinophilia. R.T.L.

#### 477—São Paulo Médico.

- \*a. FIGUEIREDO MAGALHÃES, B. & LOPES DE FARIA, J., 1944.—“Esquistosomose de Manson associada a linfossarcoma.” 1, 109-119.

#### 478—Schweizer Archiv für Tierheilkunde.

- a. SCHMID, G., 1944.—“Beitrag zur Bekämpfung der Pferde-Strongylose.” 86 (3), 98-105.

(478a) Schmid finds that the anaemia and nephritis, which have been recorded as toxic effects following single large doses of phenothiazine in horses, do not occur if doses of 10 gm. are given on 4 to 6 successive days to fully grown horses, or doses of 5 gm. to foals. He gave daily 10 gm. and 15 gm. doses to two worm-free horses, testing the urine for albumin and



measuring the sedimentation velocity of red cells and the volume of red and white cells. He then gave comparable doses to 5 horses with strongylosis, finding a reduction in strongyle eggs to zero, a marked increase in body weight within a few weeks, and no toxic symptoms. This was confirmed in a further 25 cases.

B.G.P.

#### 479—Schweizerische Medizinische Wochenschrift.

- a. SPÜHLER, O. & KARTAGENER, M., 1944.—“Endemisches Auftreten eosinophiler Lungeninfiltrate in einer militärischen Einheit nebst Bemerkungen über das “miliare” eosinophile Infiltrat.” 74 (44), 1145–1149.

(479a) Examining 28 cases of Loeffler's syndrome from two military units, Spühler & Kartagener found *Ascaris* present in most cases, though the eggs often first appeared in the stool some time after the syndrome. A miliary form of eosinophilic lung infiltration is described.

B.G.P.

#### 480—Seara Médica. São Paulo.

- \*a. MEIRA, J. A., 1944.—“Esquistosomose mansoni com localização vesical; considerações à propósito de um caso com comprovação necroscópica.” 3, 45–61.

#### 481—Semana Médica. Buenos Aires.

- \*a. HUARQUE FALCÓN, J., 1944.—“Las parasitosis intestinales en Santa Fe.” 1, 881–884.  
\*b. ROSA, M. A. DE, OLIVA, F. F. & LO GULLO, O., 1944.—“*Filaria bancrofti*.” 2, 788–794.

#### 482—Skandinavisk Veterinär-Tidskrift.

- a. BRINCK, P., 1944.—“Resultatet av en undersökning av parasit- och tuberkulosförekomsten hos hundarna i Malmö stad.” 34 (11), 685–695. [English summary p. 695.]

(482a) Brinck reports on the parasitological findings in 131 post-mortems and 91 examinations of sick dogs from the town of Malmö. Although no hookworms were found among the former, 39% of the latter were infested with them.

B.G.P.

#### 483—Southern Agriculturist.

- \*a. STUCKEY, H. P., 1944.—“Controlling root-knot nematode.” 74 (10), 10.

#### 484—Spreckels Sugar Beet Bulletin.

- a. CRANE, C. E., 1944.—“Beets on nematode infested soils.” 8 (1), 8.  
b. ALLEN, M. W., 1944.—“Nematode pests of sugar beets.” 8, 15, 17, 21–22.

#### 485—Suomen Eläinlääkärilehti. (Finsk Veterinärtidskrift).

- \*a. WIIDIK, R., 1944.—“Beobachtungen über die Wirkung einiger Wurmmittel.” No. 2, p. 29.

(485a) Wiidik finds effective against horse parasites 150 gm. carbon tetrachloride by nasal sound preceded and followed by, respectively, 1 and 3 litres of cold water. In severe infections the dose may need repeating after a fortnight. Equally effective are 2 large capsules of “Ciff”. 30 gm. carbon disulphide was effective against ascarids and bots, but somewhat toxic. [From an abstract in Tierärztliche Zeitschrift, 1944, 12.]

B.G.P.

#### 486—Svensk Veterinärtidskrift.

- \*a. NORUP, E. B. & ROTH, H., 1944.—“Naagot om trikinos, med anledningar av en epidemi i Alingsås-trakten.” 49 (11), 370–382.

#### 487—Transactions of the Lincolnshire Naturalists' Union.

- a. ROEBUCK, A., 1944.—“Notes on the economic zoology of Lincolnshire during 1943.” 1943, pp. 36–40.

(487a) Roebuck notes that *Heterodera rostochiensis* still continues to spread in potatoes and glasshouse tomatoes in Lincolnshire, and that *Anguillulina dipsaci* causes damage to potato tubers, especially in the south of the county. It also causes much damage to onions all over the county. *H. marioni* attacked tomatoes in the Bourne area.

R.T.L.

## 488—Transactions of the New York Academy of Sciences.

- a. STUNKARD, H. W., 1944.—“How do tapeworms of herbivorous animals complete their life cycles?” Ser. II, 6 (3), 108-121.

(488a) In an address to the New York Academy of Sciences, Stunkard recounts the life-history of the anoplocephalid tapeworms, describing the recent work on the subject. P.A.C.

## 489—Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada. Section V. Biological Sciences.

- a. FALLIS, A. M., 1944.—“Experimental studies on *Ascaris lumbricoides* L. infection in guinea pigs.” [Abstract.] Ser. 3, 38, 161.

(489a) From this very brief abstract Fallis has, apparently, investigated the effect of *Ascaris lumbricoides* on the host, the eosinophilia associated with the infection and the resistance induced by it. The liver appears to be an important barrier in resistant animals. P.A.C.

## 490—Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters.

- a. BANGHAM, R. V., 1944.—“Parasites of northern Wisconsin fish.” 36, 291-325.  
b. MORGAN, B. B., 1944.—“The Physaloptera (Nematoda) of carnivores.” 36, 375-388.

(490a) Bangham presents the results of a survey of the fish parasites from certain Wisconsin lakes. 93% of 1,330 fish belonging to 38 species were infected with at least one parasite, the commonest parasites being various encysted metacercariae and also Monogenea. The details are given under species of fish. B.G.P.

(490b) Reviewing the species of *Physaloptera* from carnivores, Morgan recognizes the following 9 as valid: *P. maxillaris*, *P. praeputialis*, *P. torquata*, *P. rara*, *P. canis*, *P. anomala*, *P. terdentata*, *P. brevispiculum* and *P. masoodi*, of which the first 4 occur in the U.S.A. *P. felidis* is regarded as synonymous with *P. rara*. Male tails are figured and there is a parasite host list and key to species. B.G.P.

## 491—Tropical Medicine News. New Orleans.

- a. NAPIER, L. E., 1944.—“Filarial infection in returning service men.” 1 (2), 14-15.  
b. LAWTON, A. H., 1944.—“Failure of placental passage of microfilariae.” 1 (3), 19.  
c. CRAM, E. B. & BOZICEVICH, J., 1944.—“Experimental *Schistosoma mansoni* infection by intraperitoneal injection.” 1 (4), 16-17.  
d. COGGESHALL, L. T., 1944.—“Filariasis and malaria. Marine Barracks, Klamath Falls, Oregon.” 1 (6), 17-19.

(491a) Napier points out that only a fraction of 1% of native populations which have as much as 5% microfilarial infection show gross lesions at any time during their lives. Assurances should therefore be given to servicemen returning from those parts of the tropics where filarial disease is endemic that the development of gross elephantoid deformities is very unlikely. R.T.L.

(491c) Monkeys, rabbits, hamsters, guinea-pigs and mice have been successfully infected by the intraperitoneal injection of cercariae. *Schistosoma mansoni* eggs appeared in a monkey 50 days after it was injected by this method. R.T.L.

(491d) Only 4% of several hundred cases of “filariasis” in the Marine Barracks, Oregon have discernible symptoms, e.g. lymphangitis and adenopathy. 8% had subjective symptoms, e.g. muscular aching, fatigue, etc. 0.7% of patients with filariasis required admission to hospital mainly because of lymphangitis of the lower extremities. No microfilariae have been observed. R.T.L.

## 492—Ugeskrift for Landmaend.

- \*a. JENSEN, J. K., 1944.—“Lucerneaal.” 89, 156.  
\*b. MØLLER, J., 1944.—“Kløveraal (*Tylenchus dipsaci*).” 89, 513-517.



## 493—University of Allahabad Studies. Biology Section.

- a. VRAT NIGAM, V., 1944.—“New trematodes of the family Echinostomatidae, Poche 1925 (Part II) genus—*Petasiger*.” 1944, pp. 1-8.
- b. VRAT NIGAM, V., 1944.—“New trematodes of the family Echinostomatidae, Poche 1925 (Part III) genus—*Patagifer*.” 1944, pp. 9-13.

(493a) *Petasiger yamaguti* n.sp. from *Anhinga melanogaster* and *P. antigonus* n.sp. from *Antigone antigone* are described by Vrat Nigam. Both of these species have 27 collar-spines and a rounded pre-acetabular cirrus pouch; the former has a neck but no prepharynx, and the latter lacks a neck but has a prepharynx and a relatively large oval acetabulum. A key is given for some of the species. N.G.S.

(493b) Vrat Nigam describes *Patagifer simarai* n.sp. from *Platalea leucordia major*, distinguishing it from the genotype (from the same host-genus from the Sudan and Australia) by the cirrus sac being clearly in front of the acetabulum, and from other species by this character and its 27 collar-spines. N.G.S.

## 494—Verhandlungen der Schweizerische Naturforschenden Gesellschaft.

- a. BAER, J. G. & JOYEUX, C., 1944.—“Réalisation expérimentale d'un nouveau cycle évolutif de cestode de la souris blanche (note préliminaire).” 124 (1943-44), 133-134.

(494a) Baer & Joyeux have completed the life cycle of *Catenotaenia pusilla* involving a mite, *Glyciphagus domesticus*, as vector. The larva is of a surprising type, resembling a plerocercoid with its large apical sucker. It develops to maturity in the mite in 15 days and when infective shows no trace of the cyclophyllid suckers. These develop after ingestion by the definitive host, after which the apical sucker disappears. P.A.C.

## 495—Veterinariya.

- a. SKRYABIN, K. I., 1944.—[Achievements of Soviet helminthology and some failures in its practical application.] 21 (4), 8-13. [In Russian.]
- b. OZERSKAYA, V. N., 1944.—[Conference on problems in helminthology held by chief veterinary committee in U.S.S.R.] 21 (4), 13-16. [In Russian.]
- c. PETROV, A. M., 1944.—[Dynamics of infestation with *Moniezia* and *Dictyocaulus* in sheep, goats and cattle.] 21 (4), 17-19. [In Russian.]
- d. BOEV, S. N. & BONDAREVA, V. I., 1944.—[Seasonal infestations of *Dictyocaulus* in south-east Kazakhstan.] 21 (4), 20. [In Russian.]
- e. ORLOV, I. V., 1944.—[The urine of animals as a vermicide.] 21 (4), 21-22. [In Russian.]
- f. KRASTIN, N. I. & IVASHKIN, V. M., 1944.—[Thelaziasis in the eye of horses in the Far East.] 21 (4), 31. [In Russian.]
- g. ALEKSANDROV, N. A., 1944.—[A standard method of examining faeces for ova.] 21 (4), 32-33. [In Russian.]
- h. KRASTIN, N. I., 1944.—[The epizootology of *Dictyocaulus* in cattle.] 21 (8/9), 14-17. [In Russian.]
- i. BASKAKOV, V. P., PANOVA, L. G. & MITSKEVICH, V. Y., 1944.—[Paraffin in the treatment of ascaridosis, strongylidosis, trichonematosis and oxyuriasis in horses.] 21 (8/9), 18-19. [In Russian.]
- j. OZERSKAYA, V. N., 1944.—[Treatment of *Moniezia* in sheep.] 21 (8/9), 19-20. [In Russian.]
- k. KORNIENKO, Z. P. & PELEVIN, V. K., 1944.—[*Trichinella spiralis* in *Caracal caracal*.] 21 (8/9), 22. [In Russian.]
- l. BRANZBURG, A. I., 1944.—[The hygienic and economic importance of helminths in national life in U.S.S.R. and the problem of their control.] 21 (11/12), 16-17. [In Russian.]

(495a) Skryabin in this article reports the main achievements of Russian helminthologists and discusses the difficulties met with in their practical application. In his conclusion he gives what are, in his opinion, the most important factors in the control of helminths. C.R.

(495b) The author in this article reports the discussion on Prof. Baskakov's paper on the control of helminths in domestic animals in the Leningrad district. C.R.

(495c) Petrov stresses the importance of the seasonal variation in the development of *Moniezia* and *Dictyocaulus* larvae in different regions of U.S.S.R. In this connection he outlines a plan for the control of these parasites in sheep, goats and cattle. C.R.

(495d) The authors after discussing the intensity of *Dictyocaulus* infections in sheep in different seasons of the year recommend the mass treatment as a preventive measure in the second half of the winter and again for treatment of the disease at the end of the winter and the beginning of spring. C.R.

(495e) Orlov discusses the potential danger of helminthiasis in sheep when the latter are kept indoors during winter. He found, however, that the danger is not great and that although the worm eggs hatch, the urine from the sheep destroys the first and second stages of strongylid larvae. C.R.

(495f) The authors, making post-mortem examinations in April and July 1941 on the eyes of horses, found 4 out of 32 infected with *Thelazia*. C.R.

(495g) To obtain standard results when examining faeces for ova, Aleksandrov advises the following method. Two grammes samples of faeces are weighed and placed in test tubes, half filled with a concentrated salt solution. This is shaken in order to mix thoroughly. The tube is then filled to capacity with the salt solution, mixed again, and left to stand for 5 minutes. Then, with a wire loop of approximately 7 mm. diameter, 5 drops are collected from the surface of the mixture, the first drop from the centre and the other 4 from the periphery. Each drop is placed separately on a slide and examined. The first is usually found to contain several times more ova than the other drops. When 1 to 5 eggs are seen under ocular 7 and objective 3, the degree of infection is determined as weak; 6 to 10 eggs is moderate but when more than 10 are visible the infection is severe. According to the author, it should be possible, with the help of an assistant, to examine 35 to 40 samples per hour. C.R.

(495h) According to Krastin, infestation with *Dictyocaulus* among the cattle in the Habarovsk district is present throughout the year and he advises mass examination not later than September and not earlier than April. He stresses the fact that during the winter (October to March) the faeces for examination for *Dictyocaulus* should be exposed in the Baermann apparatus for 7 to 8 hours. As a precautionary measure there should be no contact between young and old cattle on the farm, neither on pastures nor at watering places. In addition to prophylactic dosing in spring and autumn the author recommends the dosing of young cattle in summer. The control of *Dictyocaulus* among old cattle should be based on periodic dosing and rotation of pastures. C.R.

(495i) The authors describe experiments using paraffin in the treatment of 82 horses infected with *Ascaris*, *Strongylus*, *Trichonema* and *Oxyuris*. The dose of 0.5 to 1.0 gm. of paraffin per 1 kg. body weight was given mixed with water or water and vegetable oil and gave good results. Tests on the safety of paraffin in the horse are also described and show that large doses mixed with water do not produce ill effects. C.R.

(495j) As a prophylactic measure against *Moniezia*, the author dosed 2,298 lambs with 1.1% solution of copper sulphate 25 to 30 days after the sheep were put out on pasture. This treatment gave very good results. C.R.

(495k) The authors, examining 9 specimens of *Caracal caracal* in Ashkhabad Zoo of Turkmen S.S.R., found 3 infected with *Trichinella spiralis*. C.R.

(495l) Reporting on a lecture delivered by Skryabin, the author quotes examples from papers published by Russian helminthologists showing the importance of helminthology in medicine and veterinary science. Plans for the future development of this branch of science were also discussed. C.R.

#### 496—Videnskabelige Meddelelser fra Dansk Naturhistorisk Forening.

- a. BOVIEN, P., 1944.—“*Proatractonema sciaræ* n.g., n.sp., a parasitic nematode from the body cavity of a dipterous larva.” 108, 12 pp.

(496a) Bovien gives an illustrated description of *Proatractonema sciaræ* n.g., n.sp., which he found parasitizing the body cavity of larvae of a fly, *Sciara* sp. Whereas in the male the mouth spear is rudimentary, in the female it is functional and the alimentary canal is provided



with 2 prominent oesophageal glands. The male spermatizes the free female in the pre-adult stage and she then makes her way into the larva of the host where growth in length takes place and her genitalia undergo various growth changes. The ovary increases in length and becomes coiled and a group of cells of the dorsal wall of the uterus grows forward and protrudes through the greatly distended vulva; the aperture for the passage of eggs being just in front of this cell group. Bovien contrasts the new form with *Atracta gibbosum* of Leuckart and indicates certain important morphological and structural differences. T.G.

497—Yearbook. Institute of Inspectors of Stock of New South Wales.

- a. BRAY, K. S. F., 1944.—“Infestation of sheep in Hay Pastures Protection District with worms of the species *Nematodirus*.” 1944, pp. 23, 25-26.
- b. GORDON, H. McL., 1944.—“Treatment of haemonchosis under outbreak conditions.” 1944, pp. 27-30.

(497a) In the Hay Pastures Protection District of New South Wales, infection of sheep with *Nematodirus* spp., particularly *N. spathiger*, may be of great importance. Bray reports heavy losses as a result of infestation during the spring and summer droughts of 1938 and 1939. Losses were not confined to young lambs, for ewes as old as 5 years were also involved. The standard copper-nicotine-sulphate mixture is useful if the lambs are drenched before the disease takes serious hold. If used later during the course of the disease, repeated drenchings are necessary. *Ostertagia* and *Trichostrongylus* spp. are common in this district but *Haemonchus* and *Moniezia* spp. are quite uncommon. P.A.C.

(497b) When weather conditions favour the survival of *Haemonchus* eggs on pastures, i.e. repeated rains with warm humid conditions, sheep will rapidly pick up heavy infestations which may have serious consequences. Anthelmintics often fail under such conditions because immature worms are untouched as are many adult worms and the oesophageal reflex may not function in perhaps 10% of the sheep. Phenothiazine is a more satisfactory anthelmintic than copper sulphate, but it is necessary to use preventive measures such as rotational grazing as well as treatment. P.A.C.

498—Zeitschrift für Fleisch- und Milchhygiene.

- a. KOLBE, F., 1944.—“Neueres über die Trichine VII. Kritischer Übersichtsbericht.” 54 (14), 131-133; (15), 141-145.
- b. REUTER, F., 1944.—“Einiges über *Cysticercus inermis* bei französischen Rindern.” 54 (16), 158-159.
- c. HNOLIK, F., 1944.—“Zur Probenentnahme aus den Zwerchfellpfeilern für die Untersuchung auf Trichinen bei Schweinen.” 54 (20), 191-193.
- d. RUBERT, B., 1944.—“Stand der Trichinen- und Finnenfunde in Riga.” 54 (20), 198-199.
- e. SCHOOP, 1944.—“Trichinenbefund bei einer Sumpfmanguste.” 55 (1), 3.

(498a) In the seventh of the periodical reviews of *Trichinella* literature issued by this Zeitschrift, Kolbe again pleads for the retention of the name *Trichina*, if necessary by changing the name of the unimportant *Trichina* Meigen, 1830, which at present has priority. For the rest, there follows a brief but useful summary of published papers on *Trichinella* (most of which have been abstracted in *Helminthological Abstracts*) under the headings Biography, Biology, Hosts and Distribution (all in Part 14), Inspection, Legal Decisions, Trichinosis in animals and in man, including diagnosis and treatment (in Part 15). B.G.P.

(498b) Reporting on the inspection of some 40,000 French cattle for *Cysticercus bovis*, Reuter states that 201 (0.5%) were infested. Of these, 193 were infested in the masseters (177 in the masseters only), 22 in the oesophagus (5 there only), 5 in the tongue (2 there only), and 5 in the heart (1 there only). B.G.P.

(498c) Hnolik presents data on the frequency of *Trichinella* larvae in the diaphragm pillars of pigs, in comparison with other locations. B.G.P.

(498d) Rubert gives comparative data, on the incidence of *Trichinella*, *Cysticercus cellulosae* and *C. bovis* at the Riga slaughterhouse, for the first decade of official inspection (1898-1907) and the decade 1934-1943. In the first decade 4 cases of trichinosis were found

each year on the average, or 0.018% of inspected pigs; in the latter decade, apart from 2 pigs at Riga in 1936, no cases were found in the whole of Latvia. *C. cellulosae* averaged 1.90% of inspected pigs in the former and 0.041% in the latter decade. *C. bovis*, however, increased from 0.033% in the former to 0.253% in the latter decade; this is mainly an effect of war (e.g. 1943: 1.18%) which will presumably disappear with the black market. B.G.P.

(498e) Encapsulated *Trichinella* larvae, with capsules of the rounded type, were found in a marsh mongoose which had lived many years in the Posen Zoo. B.G.P.

#### 499—Zeitschrift für die Gesamte Neurologie und Psychiatrie.

- a. ELSAESSER, K. H., 1944.—“Zur Symptomatologie, Diagnostik und Therapie der Hirncysticerkose. Bericht über 8 Erkrankungen und tabellarische Zusammenstellung der Fälle des Schrifttums seit 1910.” 177 (3), 323–362.

#### 500—Zeitschrift für Parasitenkunde.

- a. MATOFF, K., 1944.—“Über die Möglichkeit der Entwicklung von *Trichinella spiralis* bei Kaltblütern.” 13 (2), 156–176.
- b. SZIDAT, L., 1944.—“Weitere Untersuchungen über die Trematodenfauna einheimischer Süßwasserfische. II. Mitteilung. Die Gattung *Sphaerostomum* (Stiles und Hassall 1898) Looss 1899 und Verwandte.” 13 (2), 183–214.
- c. DASKALOW, P., 1944.—“Beitrag zur Erforschung der Rinderparafilariose.” 13 (3), 254–264.
- d. SZIDAT, L., 1944.—“Über die Erhaltungsfähigkeit von Helmintheneiern in Vor- und Frühgeschichtlichen Moorleichen.” 13 (3), 265–274.

(500a) Matoff has induced light muscular infections with immature *Trichinella* larvae in toads by means of intramuscular injections of gravid females at 37°C. Attempts to infect them by the normal route were not successful, though when the toads were kept in artificially high temperatures, some males and females developed in the gut but did not produce either sperm or eggs. A similar technique with tortoises resulted in light muscular infections following the oral route as well as the intramuscular route, and these larvae reached the fully-developed infective stage. The so-called natural immunity of cold blooded animals to *Trichinella* infestation is not absolute, but depends mainly on temperature. P.A.C.

(500b) Szidat shows that the “*Sphaerostomum brahamae*” of cyprinid fresh-water fish from the Kurisches Haff (East Prussia) in fact comprises a number of species, including *S. brahamae* sensu stricto in *Abramis* spp., *S. globiporum* in *Leuciscus rutilus*, *S. minor* n.sp. (here described and figured) in *Idus melanotus*, and others yet to be described. Also, *Plagioporus* is represented for the first time in Europe by *P. occidentalis* n.sp. in *Gobio fluviatilis*. After describing life-history experiments on *Sphaerostomum* spp., Szidat discusses the phylogeny and geographical distribution of the *Sphaerostomum* group in relation to those of cyprinid and silurid fish. B.G.P.

(500c) Daskalov gives a detailed description of *Parafilaria bulgarica* n.sp., a widespread infection of the cervical connective tissues of cattle in Bulgaria, and of its pathology and clinical aspects. The scapular, dorsal, thoracic regions and the hindquarters, limbs and knee joint areas may also be invaded. There are yellow-green infiltrations of gelatinous material and small local haemorrhages which constitute a diagnostic sign. Calves and young oxen escape. Infection is highest between 7 and 16 years of age (in cows 11.33%, oxen 19.25% and steers 85.71%). Massive infections are associated with absence of subcutaneous fat. R.T.L.

(500d) This paper is concerned with the antiquity of certain parasitic infections in the light of discoveries made in mummified human bodies, of great age, recovered in the moors of East Prussia. Reference is also made to the presence of *Bilharzia* ova in the kidneys of Egyptian mummies dated back to 1200 to 1090 B.C., and to a fossil nematohelminth (*Gordius tenuifibrosus*) from the Middle Eocene. *Ascaris* and *Trichuris* ova were easily identified in the gut contents of the body of the “Dröbnitz girl”, estimated to be 12 to 14 years old, dug up in East Prussia in 1939, dating back to 600 B.C. In the body of the “Karwinden man”, recovered in 1943 and dating back to 500 A.D., ova of *Ascaris* and *Trichuris*, the remains of a plant or free-living nematode (? *Anguillula terrestris*) and some bodies closely resembling the ova of *Diphylllo-*



*bothrium latum* were recovered. Thus it appears that helminth ova can be well-preserved and identified after 2,500 years. To Szidat this presence of ova of *Diphyllbothrium* or *Opisthorchis* indicates a population of raw fish eaters probably engaged in fishing. The paper is illustrated by photographs of the ova recovered.

S.G.C.

## NON-PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

501—\*ADAMY, W., 1944.—“‘Eimeran’ als Desinfektionsmittel gegen Askarideneier des Pferdes und Schweines.” Dissertation, Hannover.

502—\*ALIKAIEV, V. A., 1944.—[Control of dictyocaulosis in sheep, goats and cattle.] Krasnoyarsk, 11 pp. [In Russian.]

503—ANON, 1944.—“Golden nematode of potato—cooperative survey, 1944.” Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 20 pp.

Full details are given of a survey of 1,480 potato-growing areas in 19 of the northern States, eastwards to North Dakota, carried out in the summer of 1944 and designed to ascertain the distribution of *Heterodera rostochiensis*. This eelworm was not found once, so that infestation is probably confined to Long Island. The survey incidentally gave other information, however, including: (i) the unexpectedly widespread distribution of *H. marioni* (in 106 of 262 potato-root samples submitted); (ii) the polygonum race of *H. schachtii* in 61 of 66 roots of knotweed; (iii) species of the following (in the number of samples in parenthesis): *Pratylenchus* (27), *Rotylenchus* (6), *Paratylenchus* (9), *Tylenchorhynchus* (9), *Criconematinae* (5), *Hoplolaimus* (1), *Tylenchus* (4), *Xiphinema* (21), and *Dorylaimus krygeri* (10). Some of the forms appear to be new. The counties surveyed are listed and mapped.

B.G.P.

504—\*BASKAKOV, V. P. & PANOVA, L. G., 1944.—[Dictyocaulosis in calves.] Lenizdat, 11 pp. [In Russian.]

505—BODDIE, G. F., 1944.—“Diagnostic methods in veterinary medicine.” Edinburgh & London, viii+328 pp.

506—\*FRÖHLICH, D., 1944.—“Versuche mit neuen Bandwurmmitteln.” Dissertation, Hannover.

507—GELFAND, M., 1944.—“The sick African. A clinical study.” Cape Town, 373 pp.

Dr. Gelfand's “Sick African” presents with clarity and brevity the chief clinical manifestations of the common African diseases. Their aetiology, geographical distribution, differential diagnosis and pathology are succinctly set forth. At a time when so much attention is being directed to nutrition as a preventative of disease it is refreshing to find someone who holds that primary infections, e.g. with hookworm, bilharzia, etc., by lowering the vitality of the African, are largely responsible for his nutritional diseases and that the successful treatment of the latter depends on the cure of the former.

R.T.L.

508—\*HOLLATZ, K., 1944.—“Die Wirkung von Phenothiazin auf die verschiedenen Arten der Pferdestrongyliden.” Dissertation, Hannover.

509—\*KOURÍ, P. & BASNUEVO, J. G., 1944.—“Vademecum de enfermedades parasitarias y tropicales. Tomo I: Tratamientos de las helmintiasis humanas, intestinales y biliares, más frecuentes en Cuba y en el Continente Americano.” Habana, 122 pp.

510—\*LIPPERER, H., 1944.—“‘Tetra-Spezial’ gegen Strongyliden beim Pferd.” Dissertation, Hannover.

511—\*MÜHLEIS, D., 1944.—“Untersuchung von Desinfektionsmitteln an Spulwurmeiern und Kokzidienoozysten.” Dissertation, Hannover.

512—\*MÜSSIGANG, E., 1944.—“Die Wirkung von Verminekrin blau und Vermekrin rotbraun auf die verschiedenen Arten der Pferdestrongyliden.” Dissertation, Hannover.

- 513—POUGET, J. M., 1944.—“La strongylose gastro-intestinale du mouton et de la chèvre. Essais de traitement par la phénothiazine.” Thèse, Paris, 90 pp.

Gastrointestinal helminthiasis is a serious disease of sheep in France. The various known remedies are reviewed and the records of 15 experiments are reported. The best results were obtained with 0.2 gm. of phenothiazine per Kg. live-weight in moderate infections and 0.3 gm. per Kg. live-weight in severe cases. Two treatments are advised. It is recommended that the drug be given mixed with sugar-beet pulp. The variability of the results obtained by the author and earlier workers is attributed to the different species of helminths which were present. Phenothiazine is said to stimulate the growth of weak animals and to be equally effective against *Trichuris* in sheep. No toxic effects were observed even in pregnant animals. R.T.L.

- 514—ROGERS, L. & MEGAW, J. W. D., 1944.—“Tropical medicine.” London, 5th edit., x+518 pp.

- 515—\*SAHUT, C., 1944.—“Contribution à l'étude des occlusions par ascaris.” Thèse, Montpellier.

- 516—\*SCHMID, F., 1944.—“Diagnose und Bekämpfung der parasitären Krankheiten unserer Haustiere.” Berlin, 4th edit., 259 pp.

- 517—\*SCHMIDT, K., 1944.—“Beitrag zur Phenothiazinwirkung beim Geflügel.” Dissertation. Hannover.

- 518—SIMMONS, J. S. & GENTZKOW, C. J., 1944.—“Laboratory methods of the United States Army.” Philadelphia, 5th edit., 823 pp.

- 519—VANNI, V., 1944.—“Terapia clinica delle malattie da zoo-parassiti dell'uomo.” Rome, 256 pp.



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## NOTE

In all indexes the reference is to the serial numbers and not to the pages. Numbers in bold type indicate abstracts, and numbers in Roman type refer to title-only entries.

In the Author Index there are no cross-references to show joint-authorship, but authors of joint papers are listed individually. Thus, a paper by "Brown, B., Jones, A. & Smith, J." would have three separate entries, "Brown, B.", "Jones, A.", and "Smith, J."

In the Index of Subjects, alphabetization is under the first word (e.g. "*Acer* sp." before "*Acerina* sp."). Under the generic name of a helminth the following order is observed: papers on the genus as such; papers on undefined species; papers on new and defined species, e.g.

### *Capillaria*

— spp.

— *aerophila*

— *amarali* n.sp.

In cross-entries under names of hosts, the specific names of new species of helminths are omitted. *Anthelmintics* are listed under that word and also under the name of the parasite or disease.

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## CORRIGENDA

| Volume | Serial No. |                                                                                                            |
|--------|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| I      | 39b        | (Title) For "223-247" read "225-247"                                                                       |
|        | 63a        | (Title) For "MÖNNIG, H. C." read "MÖNNIG, H. O."                                                           |
|        | 73a        | (Abstract) Line 2, For "bulgaris" read "vulgaris"                                                          |
|        | 119a       | (Abstract) Line 15, For "(54 sq. yds. approx.)" read "(3,000 sq. yds. approx.)"                            |
|        | 258a       | (Abstract) For "nematode" read "trematode"                                                                 |
|        | 291d       | (Abstract) Line 4, For "Looss (1900)" read "Sonsino, 1892"                                                 |
|        | 393c       | (Abstract) Line 2, For "Bigonia" read "Bignonia"                                                           |
|        | 421a       | (Abstract) Line 3, For "Pelegans" read "P. elegans"                                                        |
|        | 430c       | (Abstract) Line 6, For "Monohystera" read "Monhystera"                                                     |
|        | 191a       | (Abstract) Line 6, For "Metroliastes" read "Metroliasthes"                                                 |
| II     |            |                                                                                                            |
| III    | 275        | (Periodical) To "Zoologische Jahrbücher" add "Abteilung für Systematik, Ökologie und Geographie der Tiere" |
|        | 379n       | (Title) For "DIKMANS, A." read "DIKMANS, G."                                                               |
| IV     | 397b       | (Abstract) Lines 1 & 3, For "Tamerlanea" read "Tamerlamia"                                                 |
|        | 436        | (Periodical) Add "Abteilung für Anatomie und Ontogenie der Tiere"                                          |
|        | 72d        | (Title) For "Tichinose" read "Trichinose"                                                                  |
|        | 87c        | (Title & Abstract) For "SKADNIK" read "SKLADNIK"                                                           |
|        | 494b       | (Title) Line 2, For "Syngamus aryngaeus" read "Syngamus laryngeus"                                         |
|        | 581c       | (Abstract) Line 2, Delete "Heterodera schachtii" and "                                                     |



# CORRIGENDA

| Volume | Serial No. |                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|--------|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| V      | 62c        | (Title) For "THRONE, G." read "THORNE, G."                                                                                                                                      |
|        | 286b       | (Abstract) Line 3, For "4 cwt." read "10 cwt."<br>Line 8, For "peas" read "potatoes"                                                                                            |
|        | 339g       | (Title) For "ROUDABUSH, R. T." read "ROUDABUSH, R. L."                                                                                                                          |
| VI     | 684j       | (Title) For "Acadia" read "Ocadia"                                                                                                                                              |
|        | 114q       | (Title & Abstract) For "Ruzgumiella" read "Rusgumiella"                                                                                                                         |
|        | 118c       | (Title) For "PENNINGTON, A. H." read "PENINGTON, A. H."                                                                                                                         |
| VII    | 536a       | (Title & Abstract) For "Hatertia" read "Hartertia"                                                                                                                              |
|        | 318d       | (Abstract) Line 2, For "Tenebris" read "Tenebrio"                                                                                                                               |
|        | 321a       | (Abstract) For "helminths common in cattle are <i>Gongylonema pulchrum</i> and <i>Dictyocaulus viviparus</i> " read "helminth common in cattle is <i>Gongylonema pulchrum</i> " |
| VIII   | 171d       | (Abstract) Line 14-15, For "Platynosoma" read "Platynosomum"                                                                                                                    |
|        | 416b       | (Title) For "BEATTLE, C. P." read "BEATTIE, C. P."                                                                                                                              |
|        | 603a       | (Abstract) Line 2, For "Anabis" read "Anabas"                                                                                                                                   |
| IX     | 104d       | (Abstract) Line 3, For "Stenotyra" read "Stenothyra"                                                                                                                            |
|        | 129a       | (Title) For "KOFFMAN, K." read "KOFFMAN, M."                                                                                                                                    |
|        | 469a       | (Title) For "a. MAGALHÃES, A. ET AL." read "a. MAGALHÃES, A., COÛTINHO, B., GOUVEA, L., LUCENA, D. & IGNACIO, L."                                                               |
|        | 520b       | (Abstract) Line 1, For "Sphiraena" read "Sphyraena"                                                                                                                             |
| X      | 551a       | (Title) For "ROGERS, L. O." read "RODGERS, L. O."                                                                                                                               |
|        | 21b        | (Abstract) Line 1, For "Tamerlanea" read "Tamerlania"                                                                                                                           |
|        | 396b       | (Title) For "643-664" read "643-644"                                                                                                                                            |
| XI     | 132e       | (Abstract) Line 1, For "Phagocola" read "Phagicola"                                                                                                                             |
|        | 164c       | (Abstract) For "braziliense" read "duodenale"                                                                                                                                   |
|        | 421b       | (Abstract) For "Rev. Med. Trop. Parasit., 8, 59-64" read "Ciencia, México, 3, 108-114"                                                                                          |
| XII    | 451        | (Title) Line 1, For "Artenverhältnisses" read "Artenverhältnisses"                                                                                                              |
|        | 7a         | (Abstract) Line 2, For "Cyclocoelium" read "Cyclocoelum"                                                                                                                        |
|        | 112a       | (Abstract) Line 2, For "Schistosoma spindalis" read "Schistosoma spindale"                                                                                                      |
|        | 204d       | (Abstract) Line 3, For "can" read "cannot"                                                                                                                                      |







